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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 84— BOMBAY FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

WOMEN MUST ACHIEVE HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

"See That Your Men Don't Go Astray"

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEADERS ADDRESS BOMBAY WOMEN

Maulana Sayed Ataullah Shah Bukhari and Sheigh Hisamuddin, the two Punjab leaders, addressed a meeting of Bombay women on Thursday afternoon in the Kutchi Dasa Oswal Wadi (Mandvi) held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha.

Mrs. Sayani who presided observed that the two leaders would speak on "Hindu Muslim Unity" which was the key to Swaraj. He appealed to the women to listen to the sound advice of the leaders and to strive to achieve communal unity.

WOMEN ARE NATION'S BACKBONE.

Maulana Bukhari at the outset expressed his joy at the fact that his Muslim sisters were present in large numbers as he wanted to make a special appeal to them.

He declared that no community or nation could make progress unless its women had received proper education and training and developed a high moral character. "Women are the backbone of a nation and if they are not strong the nation is doomed" added the Maulana.

ISLAM'S GLORIOUS RECORD.

The speaker then referred to the achievements of the early Muslims and said that if Muslim women of those times had not developed a very high moral character and if they had not stood shoulder to to shoulder with their men, Islam would not have had to its record the many glorious achievements of which they were so proud. It was for the mothers to train their young ones for national service and if women were not properly educated they would not be able to do their duty in the right manner.

DOWN WITH HOOLIGANISM.

Proceeding Maulana Bukhari referred to the dastardly and disgraceful outrage at the Dongri meeting on Tuesday night. He condemned the outrage severely and declared that it meant that no Muslim could address a Muslim gathering in Bombay if he wanted to support the Congress. That in his opinion was a most unhappy and unfortunate state of affairs and responsible Muslim leaders of the city must come forward and put an end to hooliganism by asserting themselves. "The fair name of Bombay has been defiled on account of that dastardly outrage. It is not the goondas and hooligans who are to be blamed for it. The responsibility lies on those citizens who have a stake in the city. They must see to it that such hooliganism is put down once for all" added the Maulana.

MUSLIM BODYGUARD FOR CONGRESS.

He then feelingly appealed to the Muslim youths to banl themselves into a volunteer corps and to stand by the Congress. He exhorted the women to make their menfolk realise the gravity of the situation and strain every nerve to put things right.

TRIBUTE AND APPEAL TO WOMEN.

He then paid a high tribute to the women of Bombay for their glorious achievements and declared that to them must go the greater share of victory that was achieved by the Congress.

Finally he made a fervent appeal to all women to work for communal unity and preserving peace by not letting their menfolk go astray.

MUSLIM NATIONALISTS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To Be Held In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, April 9.

Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Secretary, All-India Nationalist Party, has issued the following to the press:—

"As decideed at the Karachi Congress a conference of Muslim Nationalists will be held at Lucknow on the 18th and 19th April next. In view of the importance of the discussions and the decisions likely to be arrived at it is hoped that a large number of delegates from all the provinces would attend the Confertnce. Delegates are requested to correspond with the Secretary, All-India Muslim Nationalist Party, Khyaligunj, Lucknow"—A.P.

GANDHIJI GRIEVED AT MIDNAPUR INCIDENT

—:o:—

Appeals To Young Men To Stay Their Hands

GIVE CONGRESS AN OPPORTUNITY

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 9.

While Gandhiji was passing through Delhi on his way to Broach he was interviewed by a press representative who drew the Mahatma's attention to the news of the murder of Peddie.

Gandhiji said "I am deeply grieved. The young men who resort to such murders do no good to the country. But I make my appeal to them on the lower ground.

They must recognize that the country has gained immeasurably by the late campaign. I contend that the progress would have been still greater, if there had been no violence done, or preached.

STAY THEIR HANDS

I still urge those who believe in utility of political violence to stay their hands, whist the Congress retains the creed of nonviolence and truth and actively works out the campaign along those lines.

If they are impatient let them fix their own time limit. But having done so they must religiously abide by it and do propaganda work in that behalf.

MILITARY FUNERAL TO MR. PEDDIE

MIDNAPORE, April 9.

A military funeral was accorded to Mr. Peddie this morning in the church compound and was attended by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, the D. I. G. of Police and other European and Indian officials and non-officials. —A. P.

—:o:—

PRINCIPAL McKENZIE

—:o:—

Appointed Vice-Chancellor Of Bombay University.

His Excellency the Chancellor has appointed the Rev. John McKenzie, M.A., to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, vice Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, resigned from April 18.

The Rev. J. McKenzie is the Principal of the Wilson College, Bombay.

SAJJAN SINGH HANGED.

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 9.

Sajjan Singh has been hanged It will be remembered that Sajjan Singh brutally murdered the wife of Captain Curtiss in Moghulpura (Lahore Cantonment) last year and later surrendered to the police.—A.P.

Mahatma Leaves For Delhi

LAHORE, April 9.

Mahatma Gandhi left for Delhi shortly after midnight by the Frontier Mail at Jandiala, a wayside station, where the train was specially made to halt for him.—A. P.

5,000 RLY WORKERS STRIKE AT AJMERE

Andheri Men Complain Of Corrupt Practices

(From A Correspondent.)

An extraordinary general meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workers was held on Wednesday evening at Parel, Bombay opposite the workshops under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta. The meeting was called to acquaint the workers with the programme of the Union in view of the decisions at the Ajmer Conference held last month.

WHAT WORKERS PRODUCE.

Mr. Mehta in the course of his speech, stated that special efforts were being made to mitigate the hardships of the proposed retrenchment by making representations to the Agent of the Railway. During the interview he had with the Agent that morning, it was impressed upon the Agent that a sum of nearly 75 lakhs of rupees was being paid to Government by the B. B. and C. I. Railway in addition to the interest, depreciation charges sinking fund, etc., that if this unnecessary gift were not made to Government there would be no need for retrenchment and that when the workers produced these 75 lakhs of rupees they should not be left to starve in the streets, while interests other than those of the Railway gained thereby.

STRIKE AT AJMER.

The meeting was then informed that a telegram had been received from Ajmere stating that nearly 5,000 men had struck work in the Carriage Shops there as a protest against the reduction of 170 men under retrenchment. The President, however, assured the workers that a settlement, beneficial to both sides, would soon be brought about.

BRIBERY RAMPANT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta addressed another meeting of Railway workers on the same evening at Andheri where a large number of gangmen and cabinmen were present.

The cabinmen bitterly complained against the practice of bribery and corruption and unnecessary harassment by a certain officer. Mr. Mehta assured them that their as well as the gangmen's cases regarding grain compensation were put up before the Agent for consideration. He promised that every possible effort would be made to move the authorities to remove their several hardships.

PEOPLE GROUND DOWN BY POVERTY

—:o:—

Repressiove Revenue Measures In Karnatak

COMMISSIONER REFUSES INTERVIEW

—:o:—

DHARWAR, April 9.

(From a Correspondent).

Great sensation prevails in Hirekerur Taluka, Dharwar District, consequent on repressive measures by the Government in collecting with land revenue. Seven Kulkarnis, one Patil were suspended. Twenty-five forfeiture notices were served on Watandars, including Veerangowda Patil, a prominent Lingayat leader.

45 attachment notices were executed by the District Deputy Collector touring the Taluk.

People are suffering from grinding poverty showing inability to make payment. Negotiations for remission in Hirekerur, Sirsi, Siddapur Talukas were opened with the Commissioner Southern Division. The Commissioner said the deputation was unnecessary.

National week is being celebrated at Dharwar and other places since 6th.

TO FOLLOW MAHATMA'S LEAD

—:o:—

Commerce Federation's Decision

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce have decided to ask their delegates to the Round Table Conference to follow Mahatma Gandhi's lead, whether in not participating or retiring from the Conference if Gandhiji did so on constitutional questions.

But if Gandhiji did not participate or retired on any other ground, the Federation would issue separate instructions to their delegates.—A. P.

KING'S PROGRESS MAINTAINED

LONDON, April 9.

It is officially sated that the King's pprogress is maintained.—Reuter.

Persons Tied To Pillars

ALLEGATIONS ABOUT POLICE METHODS AT CHIRNER

A TALATI'S EVIDENCE IN THANA SESSIONS COURT

The startling revelation that one of the accused person in the Chirner Firing Case was tied round to a pillar in the Ganpati Temple, Chirner, during the police investigations on October 12, was made by a prosecution witness at the resumed hearing of the case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Thursday.

TIED TO PILLARS.

Dattatriya Ganesh Velinkar, a Talati, in the course of his cross-examination admitted that during the police investigation of the Chirner incidents tnree persons were put to the ordeal of being tied to a pillar in the Ganpati temple. He pointed out accused Kamlya Sadhoo in the dock as being one of the three persons who had to undergo the unwelcome experience

The judge inquired if it was the suggestion of the defence that all the three persons who were bound to the pillars were from among the accused.

Defence Counsel: We don't suggest anything. We accept the word of the witness.

CHIRNER SATYAGRAHA DESCRIBED.

The witness was first examined by Mr. W. B. Pradhan, the Police Prosecutor. In his evidence witness deposed that he witnessed the Forest Satyagraha at Chirner on September 25. He came to Chirner that morning in order to deliver the report of a public meeting held in his own village named Kelavane near Chirner in connection with the Forest Satyagraha to the Mamlatdar, Mr. Joshi. This public meeting was addressed by accused Bhedekar and Khare. At about 12.30 noon people began to go to the Chirner forests for the purpose of offering Satyagraha. A police party under Inspector Patil also followed the people to the forests. When the latter reached the foot of the Akkadevi Hill, the Mamlatdar, Mr. Joshi and his sepoy Ganpat remained under a mango tree and the rest went up the hill. Witness remained behind along with five police sepoys near the banyan tree. Here about 1,000 persons had collected some of whom were chanting bhajan.

"INSPECTOR PATIL SLAPS TWO PERSONS."

After a lapse of about two hours accused Khare came running down the hill and complained to the Mamlatdar that Inspector Patil had slapped two persons and lathi charges had commenced. The Mamlatdar immediately left the place and went up the hill. After nearly an hour and a half the whole party including the public were seen coming towards the plain. At the foot of the hill witness heard some people saying that Shiva, a police patil, had given out the names of the arrested persons at the "panchanama" and therefore he should be chastised. Immediately witness saw Shiva being beaten by a crowd. The victim began to run and joined the police party. The crowds pursued both Shiva and the police party.

FIRE OPENED BY POLICE.

"All of a sudden," added the witness, the police opened firing when they had crossed the second brook. Witness concealed himself behind a bush near the banyan tree. The firing continued for full 15 minutes. When it ceased witness was returning to Chirner. On the way witness saw Ganpat, the sepoy of the Mamlatdar, and by his side was the corpse of the Mamlatdar who he understood had been shot dead. Witness told Ganpat that he was sorry to hear the tragic news. Witness then sought the assistance of Haribhau Joshi, Moraba Joshi, Shantaram, and another agriculturist with a view to remove the dead body of the Mamlatdar to Chirner. With their assistance the corpse of the Mamlatdar was removed to Chirner near the Ganpati Temple from where it was conveyed in a motor car. After this witness returned to his own village.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Defence Counsel.

Q: Did you not know before you saw the corpse of the Mamlatdar that he and the Round Guard had been killed?—No. I did not.

"INSPECTOR IN HIDING."

When you saw the dead body of the Mamlatdar did you not feel that you should rather take the assistance of Inspector Patil who was hiding in a bush nearby than ask the help of the police?—I was too frightened.

How far away from you was the Inspector hiding?—I did not know where the Inspector was then.

Have you made a statement before Deputy Superintendent Raje that you saw Inspector Patil hiding in a bush?—I don't remember having made it.

Counsel then read passages from the statement of the witness made to Mr. Raje in which he stated that he saw Inspector Patil concealing himself near a bush.

Refresh your memory and tell me if you knew that Inspector Patil was hiding in a bush near you?—I did not know that Inspector Patil was hiding there.

I put it to you that being a Government servant you are unwilling to make any statement which will implicate Inspector Patil?—No it is not a fact.

To further questions witness replied that he was in Chirner between October 11 and 16 when Mr. Raje conducted investigations in regard to the Chirner incidents. Every day 15 to 20 persons were being called to Chirner from different villages round about. Witness admitted that on October 12, Mr. Narayan Nagoo Patil, M.L.C., along with some other gentlemen from Panvel came to Chirner at about 4 p. m. They passed by the Ganpati Temple at Chirner.

Were there anybody in the temple there?—Yes. There were three persons in the temple.

In what condition were they?—They were tied to the pillars of the temple.

Witness pointed out accused Kamlya Sadhoo in the dock as being one of the three who were tied to the pillars. He admitted that these three persons were tied in such a position so that they could be easily seen by any one outside.

Witness was also questioned by a juror as to the distance that separated the Mamlatdar and Inspector Patil when witness saw them last. Witness replied that a distance of 20 paces separated them. Witness could not say from which direction the first gun shot was heard as the firing was simultaneous.

POLICE PATIL IN WITNESS BOX.

Poshu Ganoo Patil, a Police Patil of village Kalsumbri then gave evidence for the prosecution. He said that when the police opened firing at Chirner on September 25, he and his companion Pandoo Hosya Patil, a boy, concealed themselves behind a bush. His evidence was not concluded when the Court adjourned till to-day.

FLIGHT TO SAIGON.

PRINCE BIBESCO'S VENTURE.

LONDON, April 9.

Paris.—Prince George Bibesco, President, International Aeronautical Federation, accompanied by two Rumanian pilots and British mechanic started to-day on flight to Saigon.—Reuter.

Mahatmaji Develops Temperature.

AMRITSAR MUNICIPALITY PRESENTS ADDRESS AT HIS RESIDENCE

A BRIEF REPLY

AMRITSAR, April 8.

Mahatma Gandhi developed temperature, and therefore did not move from his residence where the Municipality and the Congress presented addresses to him. Gandhiji briefly replied to the addresses.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN NOT INVOLVED IN CAWNPORE TROUBLE

Secretary's Emphatic Denial Of Their Complicity

CAWNPORE, April 9.

Lala Purshottam Agrawala, General Secretary Town Congress Committee, Cawnpore, in the course of a statement to press regarding recent riots in Cawnpore, states that attempts have been made to couple the name of Congress with the genesis of the trouble, in every way insinuating Congress complicity and responsibility in that regard. He says nobody is sadder than the Congress Committee at the lamentable happenings. If as is alleged that any Congressmen were really involved, the Committee would co-operate sincerely in seeing that he got his deserts.

If any person has evidence of definite participation of any Congressman in any act of omission or commission at any stage of the disturbances, he is earnestly requested to communicate the same to Congress Inquiry Committee immediately.

CONGRESSMEN BRAVED ALL DANGERS.

The statement adds that the few prominent Congressmen who were in Cawnpore, the great majority having gone to attend the Congress session at Karachi, braved every risk and danger to allay communal passions, but the known apathy of authorities proved helpful to hooligans. In several instances, declares the statement, when persons in affected areas telephoned to authorities for help, replies received included, "Inquilab Zindabad", Go to Congress," "Call Gandhi".—A. P.

BOMBAY HONOURS BHAGAT SINGH & COMRADES

Mammoth meeting at Ghowpatty on Wednesday night in honour of Bhagat Singh and Comrades, Sheik Hissanuddin of Lahore speakings. On the platform are Sukhdev's sister, and Rajguru's aged mother and sister.

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A 2813

WANTED—Qualified and experienced ACCOUNTANTS, ACTUARY, and ACCOUNTS CLERKS for Civil, Irrigation, State Bank, Insurance and Railway Audit Sections of this Office. Pay according to qualifications. None below Intermediate should apply. Knowledge of Hindi essential. Apply stating age with copies of testimonials to R. B. Lala Nehal Chand, Sarwal, C.P.A., F.R.E.S., Accountant-General, and Secretary, State Savings Bank and Insurance Department, Bikaner.
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EXPERIENCED GRADUATE, smart and hard-working; has worked in MILL'S OFFICE as SECRETARY, well-conversant with Company's Law etc. Can supervise inside Factory Work. Best references. Moderate pay. Seeks EMPLOYMENT. Write Box No. 823 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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FOR SALE—PORTABLE PUMPING SETS, comprising, 5 HP Petter Oil Engine, 4" Pulsometer Centrifugal Pump. 8 HP Petter Oil Engine, 6" Pulsometer Centrifugal Pump, both mounted on four wheel trolly and complete with belting and connections. Condition guaranteed excellent. Apply:—BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., CAWNPORE.
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PURE Mercury Pills, Rs. 20 each lasting months. Miraculously tones up the whole nervesystem, makes man a real man. Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER RATANJI, Ghatkoper.
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EARN thousands monthly through Professor SHROFF'S one sure New York Cotton closing figure. Charges Rupees ten. Special. Rupees five Doublings. 20, opposite "Pigeonstand", Mint Rd., near G. P. O. Bombay.
R 4739

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS to undertake sinking of Tube Wells. Communicate with Fazil Mooraj, 157, Chuckla Street, Bombay 3.
T R4761

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NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS to the address of the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality are invited so as to reach him on Saturday the 24th April, 1931, before 4 p.m. for supplying 2" to 4" C. I. Pipes and Specials.

A list for the materials will be given on payment of Re. 1 from the office of the undersigned.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Dated 10th April 1931.
Municipal Office.
Ahmedabad.
2824

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 20-4-1931 for the supply of medicines and medical appliances, etc. to the different Municipal Departments for nine months commencing from 1-6-1931.

Tenders should be sent in sealed cover, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of medicines and medical appliances" and be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required in connection with the contract.

Tenderers are requested to show the Tariff rates in vogue with reference to each item. Names of all partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay. 8-4-1931.
2772

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

To,
RENATO ZENO, Esqr.,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that our client Mr. YASIN MAHOMED BHAGOO has filed against you in the High Court of Bombay, suit No. 1670 of 1930 for payment to him by you of the sum of Rs. 1,000 and costs of the suit and that the 22nd of June, 1931, is fixed for the hearing of the said Suit.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
14, Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.
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Property on view and catalogues are ready.

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PAUL WHITEMAN
and his Band
And all Star Cast.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
"SYNCOPATION"
ALL-TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK
Featuring
SARA ALLGOOD
EDWARD CHAPMAN
A Story of Dublin during the Recent Irish History when The Free States and Die Hards Fought each other.

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TO-DAY 6-30 & 10
NORMA SHEARER
IN
LET US BE GAY
A
METRO-GOLDWYN-MEYER
ALL-TALKING PICTURE
A new angle on marriage and divorce! How to win back a wandering husband!
The Year's Finest Talkie!
With
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TWO GRAND CONCERTS
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GEORGE SIDNEY
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TO-NIGHT 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
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NEXT SATURDAY
The Greatest Thundering Action Picture.
"THE TWO-GUN MAN"
With
FRED THOMSON.

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6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT
featuring
MRS. BAPSEY SABAVALLA
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MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 9.
B C Rate T T 1/5 13 1/16.
B C Rate D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Mid-April.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8
Bank. Selling T T 1/5 13/16 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/16 Two Mails.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 277.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 67 3/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85-1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 15/16 8th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1 1/16 9th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 8th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 8th inst.
London/Belgium 34.93 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.22 8th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4:4:10-1/4 7th inst.; £4:4:10-1/8 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 11/16, 7th inst.; 12-5/8 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 12-11/16 7th inst.; 12-11/16 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27-9/16 7th inst.; 27-9/16 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2-5/8 p.c. 7th inst.; 2-5/8 p.c. 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2-3/4 p.c. 7th inst.; 2-3/8 p.c. 8th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money.—Inter Bank Call 5½ per cent.
3 Mos 5 1/4 per cent.
6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
12 mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. India bought and sold. Business small.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 9.
3 Months 2 5/8 per cent.
6 Months 2-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent.
One months 5½ per cent.
Three months 5 1/4 per cent.
Six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 10.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/6
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74/6
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/8
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 94/7
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-8.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 93/5
6p.c. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 99/9.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/14
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/7.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70-12.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 101/2
Forward Rates:—15 April settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-1-0 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100/15
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 8.
Estimated Spot Sales 5,000 bales
Sales for Export 300 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

FRIDAY, April 10.
The S. S. Macedonia with the English mails of March 26, due at 1 a.m.
SATURDAY, April 11.
S. S. Macedonia with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH. Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Bhuleshwar, Kumbhartukda.

DISCOURSE ON SHRI RAM KRISHNA:—"The ninty-sixth Birthday Anniversary of Bhagwan Shri Ramkrishna will be celebrated by the students of Religious Class at Bulloboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Buildings, to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.). Swami Sambuddhanand will speak on the life of Sri Ramkrishna.

WOMEN'S MEETING AT DADAR —Under the auspices of "G" Ward D. C. C. a public meeting of women will be held to-day, (Friday) at 4 P.M. at Dhuru Hall, Dadar. For ladies only.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA.—Under the auspices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, the sacred ceremony of Akhand Path was performed in local Gurdwara for S. Bhagat Singh and his Comrades.

'F' WARD CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.—Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m.

All those who have got with them the old Membership Book are requested to return the same to this office immediately between the hours of 5 to 11-30 and 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) as the old books are treated as cancelled for the purposes of enrolment of new members.

All the volunteers of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee are requested to be present at the Committee's office, Kawarana Building, Poibavdi, Parel at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday).

ANDHAKSHI ASHRAM. LIST OF DONATIONS.

—:o:—

The following are the donations received by "The Andhakshi Ashram", the Home for the street and needy blind women of Bombay:—

Mr. Adi C. P. Wadia Rs. 70; Collection from the children of the Queen Mary High School Rs. 33; Mrs. F. D. Khotemal Rs. 27; The Silk Merchants' Association Rs. 25; Mr. Pestonji F. Khambatta Rs. 20; Lady Lamxibai Jugmohandas Rs. 10; amount previously acknowledged Rs. 89,031-1-1. Thus makes a total of Rs. 89,216-1-1.

Y. M. P. A.

The annual Social gathering of the Young Men's Parsee Association will be held on Saturday, the 11th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Alexandra Girls' English Institution, Waudby Road, Fort. The Hon. Sir Rustom H. Vakil will preside and Lady Vakil will present Cups to the Globe Cyclists, Scouter Fram J. Daver and Gustav Sztavajinik.

OPTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The 36th Meeting of the Opthalmological Society of Bombay will be held at A. M. C. Hospital to-day (Friday) when interesting cases will be shown and discussed at 6-30 p.m.

For Rs. 6-4 Only

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GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

The 'DAWSON' is a remarkably accurate Time-keeper-well-constructed and beautiful in appearance. It is the only most perfect LOW PRICED LEVER WRISTWATCH which will give you long continuous and accurate service. Strong bright nickel silver case and beautiful shape. Price:—Rs. 6/4 only. Packing and Postage FREE, WITH RADIUM DIAL Rs. 6/12 only. EVERY WATCH THOROUGHLY REGULATED.

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CALCUTTA.

NOTHING BUT ADMIRATION FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS

What Moonje Discovered In His Talks With European Generals

MYTH OF INDIA'S INABILITY TO DEFEND HERSELF EXPLODED

"Be prepared and demonstrate to the world that India is determined to see that she does not want anybody's help to defend herself". This was the gist of an interesting address given by Dr. Moonje at the Blavatsky Lodge on Thursday evening. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was in the chair. Dr. Moonje had toured in several continental countries to gather information and study systems of military training in the West. The question of military training has assumed considerable importance in these days since it is interlinked with the problem of India's defence. Dr. Moonje's experience in this field has enabled him to say with confidence that if Indian intellect, Indian brain and Indian bravery can be brought together in their proper proportion within a period of ten years India will be able to defend herself against any foreign aggression.

INTRODUCING COL. MOONJE.

Introducing the guest to the audience, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said Dr. Moonje was called Col. Moonje in the Assembly. They could confidently predict that very soon when Indian would have Swaraj and would control its own armies he would be called Field Marshal Moonje. (Cheers). Whatever might be their political and other differences they in India had to be guided by one principle that they were Indians first, Indians next and Indians always. Dr. Moonje was the great exponent of that national principle. Anything said against him on that score was false to the core.

I AM STILL DIFFIDENT.

Dr. Moonje began by pleading for a patient hearing since he said he was still diffident about the atmosphere in Bombay. (Laughter). When he left for England to attend the R.T.C. he was styled a traitor. He was not sure even now if that atmosphere was changed. However he was always guided in whatever he did by the consciousness that he was following the right path. It was now for them to judge in the light of recent happenings whether he was right or wrong in taking the course which he took. While going to London he had put before them three tests to judge the merits of his work.

NO-BODY'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Now was the time to see whether he had satisfied those tests or not. At the time of his departure he had made it clear that he was going as nobody's representative. He was his own representative at the R. T. C. It was his creed which he had accepted as a matter of conviction that in the public administration of the country he did not discriminate between creeds and religions. He and others who were sitting at the R. T. C. knew fully well that they were small men and surely they did not represent their country. (Laughter). They also knew that they had not the power to deliver goods to the Indian nation. The only man in the country who could deliver goods was Mahatma Gandhi. (Loud applause). It was their intention to bring the goods from England and hand them over to Gandhiji to be finally delivered to the country. They had done that and it was all they intended to do.

IMMENSE IMPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

Coming to the fight in India he said that the fight had created immense impression in England. The sufferings of the Indian people and the boycott had hit their mark. Dealing with the question of India's defence Dr. Moonje narrated the experences of his tour in France, Germany and Italy which he had undertaken to study the military training in those countries. That experience, he maintained, had filled him with optimism as to the question of India's defence.

NOTHING BUT ADMIRATION FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS.

In his tour he had occasions to meet and talk with the some of the greatest military authorities in the West. Many of these had fought in the Great War. They had seen Indian soldiers fighting on the Western Front both as friends and enemies. These Generals had nothing but admiration for the fighting capacity of the Indian soldiers. India, they said, had wonderful intellect; she had commercial ability and also her sons were brave soldiers. If all these three things were put together in a proper proportion there was no reason why within 10 years India should not be in a position to stand against the aggression of any nation or the group of nations.

MYTH EXPLODED.

Then again it was open to India whenever it was necessary to make military alliances with any other nations. Has not England combined with other nations to fight with Germany. Was it possible for England alone to defend herself against the powerful armies of Germany? India had willingly helped England in wars with which India had nothing to gain. Why should they not expect that the Dominion of India, if such a one was created, would receive the help of the rest of the Empire in case any foreign country threatened its independence? The myth of India's inability to defend herself had now worn out and nobody now believed in it except perhaps a few British administrators in this country.

Proceeding Dr. Moonje paid a great tribute to the youth movement in Germany. Even under the disabilities imposed by the treaty German youth was organising in an admirable manner. That was the method which Indian youth should emulate with profit to themselves and to the nation. To prepare India for her defence in as short a time as possible and to demonstrate to the world that India did not want anybody's help for her self-defence was the mission of his life and he would stick to it to the end of his life. (Applause).

Dr. Moonje On What He Did In London

POONA, April 9.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, who returned to India on the 7th instant arrived in Poona the same evening. A public reception was accorded to him on behalf of the citizens of Poona and the Hindu Sabha at the Shivaji Mandir last evening under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. Addressing a crowded audience of Hindus and Moslems Dr. Moonje stated that, although he attended the Round Table Conference in his individual capacity he defended the natiosalist attitude in political and communal matters. He insisted and tried his level best to secure for India Dominion Status and nothing less. The Indian delegation, however, could not succeed because the British delegates knew our weakness. The British delegates were rather speaking to Gandhiji while addressing us. British was much more afraid of boycott than our reasonings and persuasion. Had the leaders of the Indian delegation realised this they would have achieved more.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

Referring to the Hindu-Muslim question, he said that had the British Government been ready to grant immediate Dominion Status and full control over the Army he was ready to subscribe to all the demands of the Moslems, but he knew that the British political game was to postpone everything on the excuse of our quarrels and he wanted to extract a promise of Dominion Status first which ultimately was not given. He fought against all the tendencies to break the national solidarity asd succeeded fully. Although nothing solid could be achieved he stopped the mischief. Lastly he hoped now that Mahatma Gandhi would join the Round Table Conference he was confident that Mahatma Gandhi would secure Swaraj by making up for the deficiencies.

As to the military efficiency of India he said that he was sure that India could train an efficient army in a few years if allowed to get military education from foreign experts.

Dr. Moonje left for Bombay this morning.—A.P.

Y. M. C. A's Activities

The annual meeting of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. was held on Thursday evening in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Mr. W. H. Neilson presiding. The chairman moved adoption of the report for the past year.

Mr. C. N. Moberly seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously.

The Rt. Rev. R. D. Acland, Bishop of Bombay laid stress on the welfare and the educational sides of the Y. M. C. A. activities among those classes which were not organised.

The meeting terminated with benediction from the Bishop.

THE CHANGE OF HEART!

Borsad Peasants' Pitiable State

LITTLE MOGHULS OF GUJARAT AT WORK

(From A Correspondent.)
NADIAD, April 8.

Truce has got, it appears, an altogether different meaning in Kaira District—or more particularly in Borsad Taluka—from what it has elsewhere. It seems that "the change of heart" is really, as its literal meaning shows, a change on one side only.

Notice for the payment of land-revenue are served on the peasants who are unable to maintain their families, much less to pay their land revenue. The peasants, who have no roof to shelter except the blue expanse above, the peasants whose moveable property has been confiscated and immoveable destroyed, whose sons and daughters are not admitted to the schools, because they are unable to pay the double fees demanded from them, the peasants who are at a loss to know as to how they are going to till their soil without bullocks and agricultural implements which are either confiscated or stolen and which the peasants are unable to buy, are asked to pay up the revenue without which the lands are not to be returned. The general opinion is that the notices are directly against the spirit of the Truce-terms, as also against the orders of the Bombay Government. We cite below an example:

The Bombay Government have decided not to levy more than one year's assessment throughout the Presidency and that all suspended arrears which are due for collection should be suspended. Here is the actual wording of the Press Communique:—"In no case should more than 'one year's' assessment be levied this year throughout the Presidency proper, and that consequently all suspended arrears which are due for collection should be 'resuspended.'"

In spite of this Press Communique, there comes a notice from Mr. Benjamin, the Mamlatdar of Borsad, asking the people to pay up their dues for this year as also for the last year, on the grounds that they were not authoritatively suspended but withheld by the peasants; and that if they did not pay up for the last year, along with this year's dues, within a fortnight (the notice was issued on 23rd ultimo), the peasants will have to pay the authoritatively suspended land revenue of the previous years also.

Now the words in the Press Communique are quite clear and this notice has come as a surprise to the peasants of the Taluka. The words "in no case" are sufficient to show why the peasants need not pay the revenues for the last year. The reasoning of the D.P.I. also tends to show that the suspension is solely due to an immense fall in the prices of the er

COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE.

The District Congress Committeehas,therefore, appointed "The Kaira Dist. Enquiry Committee" to look into the matter and take such steps as would be helpful to the peasants. The Committee will also make enquiries about the alleged lawless procedure adopted in realizing the fines, and auctions, about the reinstatement of the Talatis, Mukhis, Matadars and Ravaniyas, about the unjust political under-trial cases, and to advise the people to pay up their land revenue if they are really in a position to do so.

The loss of property in the Borsad Taluka alone amounts to over sixteen lakhs of rupees. In all there were 35 Hijrati villages who had to suffer during the last No-Tax campaign.

Among the 35 villages that have suffered the most the outstanding three are; Ras, Sunav and Bochasan. The present condition of the peasants is so pitiable that it will take at least five years to recover the original position, which itself is one of the reasons why the Government should help them rather than harrass them. It is a question whether the peasants will be able to pay the revenue for the next year if the Government do not restore their respective lands immediately. The Committee has examined several witnesses in every village and put on record the statements of the leaders of the villages and has verified the truth of the statements given, by calling upon the Government officials (e.g. Mamlatdars, talatis, Mukhis, Japti Karkuns, etc.) wherever they were available. Only those statements which stood the cross-examination of the members of the Committee, and for which Committee had no doubt as to its veracity are included in the report.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE

Approver's Wife & Son In The Box

Moghe, the approver, Mrs. Gangabai Moghe and Master Bal Moghe were the three important witnesses examined on Tuesday at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting Case in which G. R. Vaishampayan and five others stand charged for forming a criminal conspiracy to murder police officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the High Court Sessions.

MOGHE CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Kirtikar on behalf of Bapat resumed the cross-examination of Moghe, the approver, who deposed that witness was not an expert in handwriting. Bapat had shown witness some of his letters addressed to his wife. Bapat made a copy of the "Ballad of Revolutionaries in the presence of the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rege, on behalf of Deodhar and Upadhye, witness deposed that Barve had introduced Deodhar to witness, who in turn introduced him to Vaishampayan in July 1930. The 'War of Indian Independence' was neither a translation nor an adaptation of Mr. Behare's book '1857" (Indian Mutiny of 1857), but was the version of Mr. V. D. Savarkar's own Marathi book. Deodhar asked for a copy (two volumes) of the 'War of Indian Independence' in the first or second week of July and paid in full. Two weeks later Deodhar purchased three more copies. Witness had not sold more copies to any other persons.

Proceeding witness stated that on October 10, he was dining on the terrace at 8 p. m., when Barve walked in. Mr. Julukar did not deliver Shinde's message in the hearing of Barve. Witness did not talk about the matter to Barve, but merely asked him to go away. Witness was not terrified on hearing the seizure of Shinde's car.

Questioned as to whether witness read about the Lamington Road Shooting affair in newspapers the next day, he said that he learnt about it, while transmitting telegrams in that connection at 1-30 p. m. on October 10, 1930.

ON THE DAY OF THE INCIDENT.

Referring to the drive from Chaupaty to the Hanging Gardens and back to Dadar on the day of the incident, witness deposed that he inquired of Deodhar, whether the latter had come by taxi or on foot. Witness had put on a 'pheta' that night on October 9, which was one of the varieties of dress, he used to put on occasionally. Witness could assign no reason, why Deodhar refused to dine with witness on October 9.

Continuing witness stated that he visited cinema theatres and often returned late at night. Witness used to knock heavily at the door, when he returned late, in order to communicate his arrival to his wife. Upadhye though not on very intimate terms with witnesse's wife, was on speaking terms, so witness has asked Upadhye that night to wake up his wife by shouting out to her from the opposite chawl.

"SLIGHTLY NERVOUS."

Witness further stated that he was not surprised when Upadhye told him that he had joined Kale's Prabhat Pheri at the instance of Vaishampayan, as witness liked the idea, though he had severed his connection with Kale. Witness's son Bal Moghe was arrested in connection with Wadala Salt Raid and kept at Worli. Witness was not the guide and philosopher of Upadhye. As Swami had no confidence in witness, the former did not allow witness to fetch Swami's clothes, though he volunteered his services. Witness had been slightly nervous, when Swami and Bapat narrated the incidents that had taken place at the Lamington Road Police Station on October 9.

Though a Brahmin, witness did not feel any compunction, when he went to the hair-cutting saloon after refreshments and did not take bath before supper. Witness did not join any other Kavi Mandal, as he had his own Maharashtra Kavi Mandal.

THE FELT HAT.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sabnis on behalf of Dhamankar, witness deposed that Swami told witness that there were other persons in the car, waiting below. They did not come that night on the terrace. It was not true that witness told falsehood about the coming of Swami and Bapat on October 9.

Questioned by prosecuting counsel, witness said that Bapat took away the felt hat, when Upadhye and Bapat left.

In reply to Mr. Kirtikar, witness said that as he was not asked, he did not mention about the taking away of the felt hat in his examination-in-chief in the lower court, or in the statements made by him to the police.

MRS. MOGHE IN THE BOX.

The motor driver was then examined.

Mrs. Gangabai Moghe, who came next into the witness-box identified all the accused and said that she knew Vaishampayan for the last 11 years, Bapat, two years, Deodhar 3 or 4 years, Upadhye one or two years, Dhamankar 4 years and Shinde only once or twice. Witness with her husband stayed with Vaishampayan at Bhavnagar. Vaishampayan attended the marriage ceremony of Vidula, her daughter. Her husband did not go to office for 4 or 5 days previous to his arrest, as he had pain in his back. It was in the afternoon that Vaishampayan rubbed her husband's back with some ashes, on which her husband felt relieved.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pandit on behaf of Vaishampayan, witness said that her husband had sent an invitation to Vaishampayan at the time of the wedding of Vidula. It was true that one of her relatives was frightened on not recognising Vaishampayan in a Pathan's dress on that occasion.

MOGHE'S SON IN THE BOX

In the examination-in-chief, Bal Shankar Moghe, the son of the approver, said that his age was seventeen. In October 1930, witness was working at the coal-shop of his uncle. Witness used to go to the coalshop at Girgaum Back Road, near the "two elephants," at 7 a.m. and return at night. Witness used to have his midday meals at a boarding house. Witness knew Vaishampayan first at Bhavnagar, ten years ago, and the other accused after that in Bombay. All the accused except Shinde used to come to his place to see his father. Her sister, Vidula, was married three years ago. Her husband was working in a post office at Ahmedabad. When witness accompanied his sister to Ahmedabad, Vaishampayan was living in Bhadra. Witness saw Vaishampayan twice or thrice during his stay of 15 days at Ahmedabad.

Proceeding witness deposed that he knew Swami and saw him at the residence of Vaishampayan in August last. Witness also saw a man, called Budhiman, a Gujarati woman, and a boy of 5, called Hari.

The case was then adjourned to Friday.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
April 9.
Baroda, Readmon, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.
April 10.
Elysia, Henderson, Karachi.
Kabinga, Readwin, Karachi.
Varela, Eadie, Busrah.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.

LOADING
April 9.
Steamer Khandalla for Durban.
Steamer Baroda for Busrah.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah.
Steamer Aquileia for Genova.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Macedonia:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Macedonia, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a. m. from London with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, a general cargo and 68 passengers.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Baroda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Elsia:—The Graham T. Company's steamer Elysia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Kabinga:—The K N Company's steamer Kabinga, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S and D Company's steamer Badarpur, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS
Bombay, 9.

S S Moldunea for London:—8 pots Rossa oil, E. Virji and Co.

S S Macedonia for Marseilles:—2,000 cwts. castor seed M Bhutta and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—30 bales wool raw, K. Esmail; 61 bales wool raw, F. G. Campbell and Co; 26 bales wool raw, W. Lathem and Co.; 20 bales wool raw, Estern Wool Trading Co.; 6 bales wool raw, Anglo Siam Corporation Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 240 cwts. myrabollaum, P Mathradas and Co.

For Marseilles:—600 cwts. Heena leaves, C. Karsondas and Co.

For New York:—9 bales woolen rugs, Daroowala Bros.

For Varna:—40 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.

S S Elysia for Barcilona:—75 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas and Co.

S S Elysia for Barcelona:—75 ton cast iron scrap, G. Gaberial 2,000 cwts. groundnut seed, C. Dharamsey and Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji and Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, E. Spinner and Co., 56 bales cotton raw, Gill and Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Hongkong 23 cwts. Fish howds, Khoja C. Mohmud; 34 cwts Shark fins Khoja C. Monmad.

For Kobe:—320 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Vokharia and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 700 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 100 bales cotton raw Valkart Bros.; 121 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Osaka:—2,000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 350 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 600 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Nagoski 400 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Vokharia and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Katak and Co.

IMPORTS
Bombay, April 9.

S S Kuaxville City from New York, Agent M M and Co:—37 cases flashlight cells; 135 cases machinery; 605 cases poats; 42 cases playing cards; 681 cases flit; 126 cases medicine; 850 cases newspaper; 200 cases beef; 63 cases drugs; 350 cases starch; 40 cases Edible oil; 50 cases corn flour; 50 cases gas mantles; 75 cases Neejel; 36 cases cotton remnants; 166 cases old clothing; 207 cases motors cars; 210 cases auto parts; 150 cases syrup; 100 cases gum; 60 drums cnemicals; 2002 drums lub oil; 15 drums lub grease; 1126 cases tyres.

From Baltimore:—1025 bundls hoopsteel; 150 bales paraffine scale; 813 cases pottery insultors.

S S Pundit from Sourbaqan, Agent T M and Co:—251 bales sugar; 25 bags pepper; 249 bags molesses; 145 drums alcohol.

S S Thelma, Agent B. Snell Oil Co.:—400 ton liquid fuel discel oil.

S S Gandara from Rangoon Agent M M and Co.:—13068 bags rice; 497 bags paddy; 160 bags beans 399 bales pig Lead 101 cases cutch; 19 bags betel nuts 39339 pieces teak scantlings; 310 pieces teak sleepers.

From Moulmein 671 pieces teak squares; 466 pieces teak posts; 1926 pieces teak planks; 3003 pieces teak sleepers; 15083 pieces teak scantlings.

S S Jalameera from Bassin, Agent S S N Co.:—65210 bags rice.

S S Varela from Busrah, Agent M M and Co. 1846 bags dates; 40 bales wool picking; 29 bags skins 10 bags copper scrap.

From Karachi:—68 bags potatoes.

toes: British Soldier A. P. Oil Co. 4458-4 ton furnace oil in bulk; 2966-3 ton Diesel oil in bulk.

S S Badarpur from Karachi, gallons benzoline in bulk; 1960 Agent B. Shell oil Co.:—552130 gallons buzainish in bulk; 1960 casks lub oil; 105 casks turpen-

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JULY.

New York, April 9.

Previous Closing Rate	10.38
To-day's Opening Rate	10.43 pl. .05
To-day's Closing Rate	10.46 pl. .08
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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY
Liverpool, April 9.

Previous Closing Rate	5.56
To-day's Opening Rate	5.52 —.04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.66 pl. .10

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, April 9.

Silver Ready	12	15	0
Higher	0	5	0
Silver Forward	12	11	0
Higher	0	4	0

Tone of Market:—China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, April 9.

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Chaitra	38	4	0
Vaishakh	43	2	0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1931.

WELCOME CO-OPERATION

—:o:—

The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry deserves to be congratulated on its bold and unanimous adoption of its Committee's resolution repudiating the R. T. C. "capitulation" clause continuing indefinitely the practically monopolistic rights of British traders in India in the name of equality of rights. The Federation declares unequivocally that "it cannot agree to any restriction on the discretion of any future Government of India to which there is no parallel in the constitution of any other free country". The Federation also endorses the general formula of the Congress that "no reservation or safeguards of any nature whatsoever will be acceptable unless they are proved to be in the interests of India". The "Times of India" and the "Evening News" have perhaps good reason to be perturbed at the growing spirit of independence among Indian businessman, at their refusal—with some dishonourable exceptions—to be any longer cajoled into subservience by high officials and at their increasing co-operation with the Congress in matters of business interest. But it is a futile attempt on the part of the "Times of India" to misrepresent and prevent such co-operation as being "not in the interests of the Indian masses but of a privileged few". Congress and businessmen should and, we hope, will continue to co-operate with each other in all matters of national interest, especially of economic interest. Businessmen would be false to their country and harm themselves if they say they have nothing to do with politics or the premier political body. And the Congress cannot be fully representative or effectively safeguard the country's economic interests witnout the assistance of experienced businessmen. But the Congress is the last body to be tempted into doing anything prejudicial to the interests of the Indian people for the sake of a few Indian businessmen—or British businessmen either. The "Evening News" is in a rage at the Federation's "vote in favour of expropriation" and holds out the threat that "if the safeguards go, the offer dependent on them also disappears", referring to the offer of responsibility in the centre. But the Congress, the body that counts, will not in the least mind writing on a clean slate. And what is that responsibility worth which is riddled through and through with impossible safeguards?

Another very important resolution of the Federation called upon all its "member bodies to make strenuous efforts to bring about such improvement in wages, in hours of Labour and conditions of work, agricultural, industrial commercial and others as is possible under the existing unsatisfactory conditions in respect of protection, tariffs and the exchange and currency policy of the State". We trust the constituent bodies of the Federation will do their utmost to give effect to this resolution. The essential reforms in the general conditions of work are both urgent and inevitable. If the employers themselves take the initiative in the matter promptly, the reforms will not be attended with friction and will be helpful to all concerned.

By no means the least important resolution of the Federation is that condemning the currency and exchange policy of Government. The resolution is comprehensive, points out the various evil effects of the present currency policy and calls upon Government generally to "regulate the currency and the fiscal policy of Government in a manner calculated to promote the productivity of the country" and particularly to "stop further efforts at maintaining the value of the rupee at 18d." The details of this question we shall consider on another occasion. For the present we would only remind the Federation, if a reminder is at all necessary, that the reforms asked for in this resolution, as in several others, can hardly be expected from the present Government and that they will not be possible except under a truly National Government. It is, therefore, the first and foremost duty of the Federation and the entire Indian business community which it represents concentrate on the task of helping other Indian bodies in winning self-Government. It will then be easy for a national representative Government to initiate a number of economic reforms in the interests of the country.

SWADESHISM AND MILL LABOUR.

—:o:—

The other day Mahatma Gandhi asked the millowners to treat their workmen not as serfs but as co-shares and partners in their business. This was not a mere sentimental appeal—though even on the ground of sentiment it has a great moral force behind it—it was the appeal of a practical economist. Are the millowners prepared to assimilate new ideas and accept the principle of co-partnership in industry? If they do not, they will have to continue to do with Labour which, beyond the wages it earns, has no more incentive in its work. It should be in the interest of the mill-owners themselves to secure a rapid advance in the education of the operatives and they must not fight shy of schemes to secure free and compulsory education for the people. On the contrary they should encourage Trade Unions and in co-operation with Trade Unions start schools for the children of their operatives and encourage adult labour which has no time for "schooling" to become at least partially literate by providing it useful instruction. The money they spend on such educational schemes will be money well spent because they will be securing an educated class of operatives. In this connection they will do well to consider the constructive suggestions made by Principal Davar in his article on the subject in the Congress Number of the "Chronicle."

In Europe and America, schemes for profit-sharing and control-sharing are actually in force and have given great satisfaction. Our mills are entirely out-of-date in these matters. Illiterate though a number of mill operatives may unfortunately be at present for reasons beyond their control, there are among them men sufficiently intelligent, who, if encouraged, would make very good guides to the mill-owners on Work Committees, and even as workmen's representatives on the Board of Directors. Experience would soon shape these labour representatives, with all their present drawbacks, into very useful members of the Board of Directors and bring the days of continuous industrial peace within sight. They would be able to explain, and with great success, to their fellow workmen what the difficulties of the management happen to be, and thus help in removing that feeling of distrust among the working class which is the cause of much trouble. The introduction of what is known as scientific management has also gone a long way in other countries in bringing about the same result. The inauguration and working of it in India would be simplified by these workmen directors. The raising or lowering of wages and the fixing of the minimum wage in relation to the level of prices of necessaries as well as the quantity and quality of production would be easier, because the decisions would be taken in consultation with the labour representatives.

The introduction of scientific methods of wage payments would also be facilitated. It would go a long way in helping to raise the standard of living among our working classes, an improvement vital for the progress and development of our industries. The Works Committee in case of each factory should be made to function with fifty per cent. representatives each of capital and labour, the latter being represented by men or women drawn from their own class who are attached to the factory concerned. A Labour Commission in England presided over by Mr. Whitley who is also the President of the Indian Labour Commission, recommended the establishment of these committees in the year 1916. They were immediately introduced and have been functioning for fifteen years with success. The reason given is that the "continuous contact and co-operation are an aid to the peaceful settlement of difficulties." Efforts on similar lines would help not only to save our textile industry but also to expand and improve it. The mill-owners should now take up seriously the problem of labour reorganisation in their own interests be willing to supply labour with all the amenities, means of recreation, housing and all that is included in the all-embracing term "Welfare Work" at their own expense. If they fail, they shall have to thank themselves if the said consummation has to be brought about through legislation under the new constitution.

THE VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP

—:o:—

It is officially announced that Principal McKenzie of the Wilson College is appointed to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Bombay. On principle we must protest against the selection of a non-Indian for this distinguished post which has been filled with success by a number of Indians, remarkable for their devotion to the cause of higher learning. In these days when the demand for Indianisation is being repeatedly pressed, it is amazing that the Indian Minister of Education in advising the Governor to make his choice, should have flouted this just demand. It is an insult to the University of Bombay as well as to the intelligentsia of this Presidency to assume, as the Government of Bombay have evidently done, that no Indian with the requisite experience, academic distinction and leisure is available for the post. It is necessary, in view of the fact that the new University Act bristles with legal complexities, that the Vice-Chancellor should have legal experience. A man like Mr. Madgaokar, who very recently retired from the High Court Bench, would have admirably filled the post. We understand that Mr. Taraporewala, the acting Advocate General, was offered the appointment. Why was the offer withdrawn and a non-Indian selected? The mystery requires to be explained. We have, of course, nothing to say against Principal McKenzie on grounds of academic distinction or devotion to educational work, but the public is certainly entitled to an explanation as to why the Vice-Chancellorship should not be filled by an Indian.

FUTILITY OF PLATILUDES

—:o:—

At the Conference of the Independent Labour Party on Monday at Scarborough, objection was taken by a delegate to the statement in the annual report which came up for the approval of the Conference that in regard to India "recent developments were more hopeful". Mr. Southall who objected to this statement going in, voiced, we have no doubt, the attitude of a number of delegates but mere expressions of sympathy with the Indian struggle will not help the cause of Home Rule for India. The I. L. P. has now voting strength enough in the Commons to enforce its outlook but curiously it does not go to the length of embarrassing official Labour. It only registers a mild protest. Mr. Fenner Brockway assured the Scarborough Conference that he adhered to the view that "Government and Parliament must go much farther than they went at the Round Table Conference". But Mr. Brockway has his doubts whether "Parliament would go sufficiently far to meet India's demands." As the new Chairman of the I. L. P. Mr. Brockway should now have greater opportunity of impressing on the Government the view of his group in regard to Indian policy. But will he go to the extent of withholding support of that group to Government measures if Mr. MacDonald shows an inclination not to go far enough to meet India's demands?

A WONDERFUL EXPLANATION.

It will be recalled that about a week back there was trouble in a village near Rajahmundry resulting in firing. It will also be recalled that the crowd was reported to have murdered a police official. The murdered man later turned out to be a police sepoy who was merely missing. Thanks to the Madras correspondent of the "Times of India," the Government version of the affair is now available. "The trouble" we learn, "really started when a section of the public objected to the carrying of the picture of Mahatma Gandhi in the Temple Car. They appealed to the authorities to prevent this and threatened to do it themselves if the police did not. As this was bound to have caused a breach of the peace, the police were compelled to interfere (which means that they forcibly removed the portrait) with the result that the other section became incensed and caused the trouble which forced the police to resort to firing." Rajahmundry has been famous for many an act that would put a normal, responsible administrator to shame. This latest is a reflection of that genius, the Guntur Stewart. So is the "Government version" a reflection of the Government defence that Gandhi caps were banned in Guntur because they provoked anti-Gandhites to violence. It is difficult to comment with restraint on the Madras Government's standardised apologia which is an insult to intelligence. Perhaps they do not realise it. But will an objection, accompanied by due threats, to foreign cloth shops in Madras 'compel' the police "to interfere," in other words, to remove the cloth?

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

Referring to the Government exodus to Mahableshwar, the "Evening News" asks "who says the Government has no money?" think the bandmaster can speak with better authority than the Finance Member on this point!

* * * * *

Mahatmaji's speech in Hindi at the Federation of Indian Chambers has provoked the ire of the Delhi correspondent of the "Times of India." He has reasons to be angry. Defective knowledge of Gujarati led his colleague to a tragedy of errors at Dandi!

* * * * *

The British Government has made a novel move towards economy. It has stopped the free supply of matches to the M. P.'s. More than smoking room amenities, I fear this will affect the quality of the debates. I will not be surprised if Mr. Churchill moves the adjournment of the House on this issue, as he has reserved his pyrotechnics for the India debate.

* * * * *

The "Khudai Khidmatgars," who are officially termed "Red Shirts" are neither "Reds" nor "Shirts". A correspondent wants to know why volunteers whose only fault is that they wear brownish red coats should be nick-named "Red-shirts." I pass on this query to the Director of Official Intelligence, Delhi, for an explanation.

* * * * *

The "Red-shirt" is more an official concoction than a living entity. It is in fact an editorial perpetration of the authors of the late lamented official "Weekly Appreciations" to damn the satyagraha movement in the eyes of the world. They borrowed the colour from the Communists and the sartorial paraphernalia from the Fascists just to create a bogey in the minds of the people. The weekly appreciations—or depreciations—were but dull imitations of the proverbial "Riga correspondent."

* * * *

According to a Lahore message, the Punjab Government have asked the Provincial Congress Committee to send a complete list of political prisoners eligible for release. I am rather suspicious of this sudden "change of heart". Have the Magistrates no records of the convictions? Or is it the case that on account of the elastic application of the I. P. C. they are unable to distinguish the "satyagrahi" from the criminal?

TRUCE AND AFTER.

A LESSON FROM IRELAND.

(By GWYNETH FODEN).

LONDON, March 26.

"Truce" has a significant sound: now comes the real test of Mahatma Gandhi's policy of non-violence. Will the young National Volunteers show as much discipline and self-discipline in preparing the way to peace, as they showed gallantry in making war?

NEED FOR DISCIPLINE.

Or will there be a repetition of the state of affairs in Ireland during her Truce? The acts of violence committed then were largely the result of the exuberant spirits of the Irish, intensified by three years' warfare against the British Government—a war that is one of the most terrible on record. The Irish Truce was a difficult problem and caused much anxiety to the leaders. Volunteers disbanded from activity found time hang heavy on their hands and were disinclined to settle down, reluctant to take up again the threads of civil life that they had dropped for the moment. Then again, so many having given up their all to devote their lives entirely to the cause, were unemployed. Released prisoners, feted and subjected to hero-worship, were spoilt for dull, routine work. Men and boys who had been reliable soldiers when there was danger became irresponsible and out of hand the moment the discipline rendered necessary by the war conditions was relaxed. The six months' Truce caused general deterioration in the public morale; fortunately, the Sinn Feins had their own training camps for volunteers and these proved a much-needed blessing. I almost wish India had the same: drill and discipline does so much solidify spontaneous patriotism. The strange part about these Sinn Fein training corps was the rush of new recruits who had been too timid to join the movement before, but who had suddenly become most aggressive and warlike. Like many another national movement, the majority joined when they saw what side was winning that they might share in the glory. We have a parallel to this now: many who a few months ago were anti-Gandhi have now changed their views because they are envious of the glory and want to pose as patriots.

Still, I hope that while Mahatma Gandhi is exchanging dialectics with the British Government, India will not drift as Ireland did into a state of anarchy that daily made any attempt to get back to pre-Truce conditions more and more impossible. Prolonged haggling and arguing only increase the difficulties. The man in Ireland with a gun learned to be a law unto himself; there was no law, no discipline.

A WARNING.

The Irish leaders partly blamed England for many of the disturbances and breaches of the Truce. Though the military and police had ceased their activities of terror and violence this did not stop the British Government from importing spies and [illegible] of informers. Much of [illegible] was caused by interested [illegible] for unworthy motives. It is a bad thing, but it must be borne in mind by all who wish to see matters in their true perspective that in the history of every country [illegible] is national [illegible] the [illegible] of men always thirsting [illegible] blood of their countrymen [illegible] cases were known to the [illegible] disturbances between [illegible] parties were provoked [illegible] to dispel sympathy [illegible] land by showing the world she was apparently unfit to govern herself.

Would it not appear that unscrupulous people with a view to personal gain have willed this conflict at Cawnpore and chosen the form it was to take? Extraordinary as this sounds it is authenticated history that such things happened in Ireland.

I was deeply pained to hear that Mahatma Gandhi had received a hostile reception where hitherto he had been the people's idol, but one must face facts and admit that his conditions for a truce are open to serious criticism. He says that India has lost nothing by the Delhi Truce. Since when have human lives been counted so small? I think India has lost something. One of the terms of the Truce should have been the stay of execution of men under penalty of death. Whatever happened to them afterwards their fate should not have been used to obscure the issue of the Congress. That such a thing should happen on the eve of this important conference at Karachi reveals a sinister attempt to wreck the success of the whole thing.

CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNALISM.

Men who were awaiting execution in Irish jails at the time of their truce escaped death; why not Indians too?

I cannot agree with Mahatma Gandhi either in saying, when the release of the Meerut prisoners was pressed, that he thought it unfair to demand their liberty as a condition of the Truce. Why not? The Irish leaders had no scruples in forcing an identical condition.

Let India take warning and not allow herself to be influenced by persons trying to stir up communal strife. Everything depends upon the nation's unity and any exhibition of divided counsels will render a catastrophe inevitable. Let them carry on a crusade against communalists.

Let us hope in the interest of India the Truce will not be prolonged. Suspension of political animation under such abnormal conditions as a truce is bad for a country. The longer a truce lasts the more impossible the situation becomes. But as long as the solidarity of the youth of India can be maintained during these difficult and abnormal times all else is safe for the future.

SEAMY SIDE OF RASHIDIC CLOAK.

HOW SHALL LORD IRWIN BE JUDGED?

(BY C. J.)

"If he's tellin' the truth, he ain't no gentleman, and if he ain't, then by God, he's a liar"—the strong and eloquent vernacular of this phrase embodies the critical value of the opinions of those who distribute praise and diatribe amongst contemporary personalities in politics and speak and move as though they were the most trustworthy descendents of the muse of history.

IRWIN'S ROLE.

Politeness would naturally forbid such a frankness much as we might like to warn the champagne-inspired against the risks of exaggeration. We can, however, express our feelings in a milder and more polite form and vindicate, at the same time, the position of history, not indeed as a blind goddess of truth but as a human goddess who, while she brought something of the immortal gods' gift for impartiality, possessed a range of vision that passed by the passions of the present on to the future. Thus, when Sir B. L. Mitter asserted at the Chelmsford Club dinner at Delhi, recently, that "Lord Irwin had equalled Harun-Al-Rashid in keeping the mid-night vigil for what Gladstone had called the great cause of the people" and that "every Indian viewed his impending departure with the profoundest sorrow," he was paying a compliment to his 'beau ideal' which the latter was the first to repudiate by talking not like the legendary benevolent absolutist but like a sensible, honest British statesman that he actually happens to be. One reads the speech of Lord Irwin to discover in it the "wise and sympathetic guide of India's nationalism during a most critical period of its renaissance"; what one finds in it actually is the agent of the British Government in India who, more than any other administrator, is sensible to the realities of the Indian situation that he has been deputed to handle. He merely reviews the whole position of Nationalist India which confronted him; his speech is both a defence and 'apologia' of the line of official policy that he has adopted towards dealing with the problems of his task. And it, in the course of that speech, he ever claimed to have yielded to the un-British and anti-Imperialist ideal of individual emotional reaction, why, it could be justifiable either as the clap-trap of political speech-making or the very human weakness into which the greatest have fallen, in certain moments of excitement.

VICEREGAL ETHICS.

He emerges, in effect, as the most conscientitious administrator who has striven in the best interests of the British Empire and who remains invulnerable to both praise and dispraise that may be showered on him by contemporary critics. Besides the straightforward, clear statements he has made, in the course of his speech, his reference to the Bhagat Singh affair proves him to be apologist and partisan of the role he has assumed throughout. One finds that strong objection has been taken in the Nationalist Press to his remarks 'apropos' Gandhi's pleading for the lives

(Continued on page

NOTES OF THE DAY

The True Cause.

Messrs. Khaliquzzaman, Mohanlal Saxena and some other U. P. leaders, who visited Cawnpore almost daily during the last riots and helped in restoring harmony have now issued a Press statement which throws some new light on the origin of the riots. They state definitely: "We have been assured by respectable Hindu and Moslem citizens that the immediate occasion for the outbreak of the riots was not the forcible closing of shops." And as regards the real cause, they state that "the immediate cause of the outbreak was the spreading of a false rumour that a mosque had been burnt" and that "the rowdyism of a few young men in trying to stop traffic was seized upon by those interested as a cover for creating a communal riot." It is obvious that the mischief-mongers started by spreading false rumours and thus creating a panic.

Alleged Official Supineness.

The leaders' remarks on the attitude of the local authorities are significant. They say: "Both Hindus and Moslems are equally agreed that the riot would have been nipped in the bud if the authorities had taken prompt action. Police officials are alleged to have refused to take action against persons who committed offences under their very nose. Again, statements were made to us, alleging that responsible officials instead of rendering any help to the helpless people who approached them tauntingly referred them to Mahatma Gandhi for offering them protection." It is but right that the leaders in question do not exonerate the people from a large share of blame. So long as people mistake fanaticism for religion and regard retaliation to be a virtue, they will suffer for their folly, their enemies alone being the stronger for the folly and more capable of mischief.

Briand Thinks Again.

The controversy over the proposed Austro-German Economic Understanding is another proof that suspicion is still the presiding deity of European Chancelleries. France was so deeply and wildly agitated that M. Briand himself lost his balance. He is perhaps trying to recover it now. He says he has not really declined the British invitation to an Anglo-German-French Conference; but has only "reserved his reply which, to a certain extent, will depend on the Home policy." Whether he attends the Conference or not, it is clear that France cannot reconcile herself to what is obviously natural — a rapprochement between Germany and Austria. This may be good pre-1914 tactics. But it cannot lead to peace.

The Contrast.

In pleasing contrast with the happenings in Cawnpore is the news that at Bangalore a few days ago, Muslim leaders were received and entertained in a Hindu temple, by the trustees of the temple, in appreciation of the "solid help and co-operation by the City Mussalmans" in the peaceful observance of the ceremonies connected with a Hindu festival. One of the Muslim leaders, Khan Bahadur Abbas Khan, is reported to have made an impressive speech in favour of communal unity, pointing out several instances in the past when mutual sympathies were demonstrated by Hindus and Mussalmans. The present happy relations in Mysore between the two leading communities are to a large extent due to the statesmanship and catholicity of the State Dewan, Sir Mirza Mahomed Ismail. He is born of the soil and in no way interested in dividing the communities. He deals out even justice to both, and is consequently respected by both. But a few days ago, he was presented with an address by the most orthodox Pandits of the Sanskrit College wherein he was described as a "great cosmopolitan of the day." One secret of his cosmopolitanism he indicated in his reply to the address wherein he stated that neither religion nor science would be of any real use to mankind unless it was "impregnated with the truly spiritual force of universal love, brotherhood and humanity."

INDIAN COMMERCE AND "SAFEGUARDS"

Delhi Meeting Disapproves Of Round Table Proposal

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry discussed a number of important problems at its after-lunch session yesterday. It adopted unanimously the following resolution repudiating one of the most important recommendations of the First Round Table Conference:—

"The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry disapproves of clause 14 of the report of the Sub-Committee No. 3 of the Round Table Conference which deals with the right of the British mercantile community. The Federation cannot agree to any restriction on the discretion of the future Government of India to which there is no parallel in the constitution of any other free country, as in the opinion of the Federation, any restrictions of the kind suggested would so fetter the future Government as to render it powerless to protect or promote indigenous enterprise. The Federation puts its view on record that no reservations or safeguards of any nature whatsoever will be acceptable unless they are proved to be in the interests of India."

NO DISCRIMINATION

Cause 14 of the report of the R. T. C. Sub-Committee No. 3 reads thus:—"At the instance of the British commercial community the principle was generally agreed that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community, firms and companies trading in India and the rights of Indian-born subjects, and that an appropriate convention based on reciprocity should be entered into for the purpose of regulating these rights. It was agreed that the existing of the European community in India in regard to criminal trials should be maintained."

WORKERS' WELL-BEING

Another resolution adopted by the Federation read as follows:—"While fully recognising that without the adequate protection, patronage and co-operation of the State to withstand competition from foreign countries, it is not possible to establish in India conditions which will improve to a satisfactory standard the wellbeing of all workers, the Federation calls upon member bodies to make strenuous efforts to bring about such improvements in wages, in hours of labour and conditions of work, agricultural industrial, commercial and others, as is possible under the existing unsatisfactory conditions in respect of protection, tariffs and the exchange and currency policy of the State."

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE

The Federation resumed the discussion on the resolution concerning currency and exchange.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva said that every year the currency question was discussed in as strong terms as possible and every time it was opposed by the Government equally vehemently. The question, he said, had penetrated deep into the root of the economic condition of India, affecting cultivators. He remarked that Mr. Gandhi had included the problem in his Eleven Points and the Federation should be grateful that the National Congress had taken up the cause of the mercantile community. He suggested to the executive committee to give it practical shape by seeing that exporting firms and produce sellers did business with all foreign countries except England. Mr. Sidhva concluded by saying that unless the Government showwed a change of heart this vital question could never be solved.

Mr. Begraj Gupta who spoke next, stated that the gold reserve which was only 55 crores now would not have been so poor if 1/4 ratio had been maintained, and now the situation had grown very difficult and nothing useful could be done even if the ratio were lower than 1s. 4d.

Mr. Rajendra Ram Narain showed how ruinous 1-6 ratio was. He warned the Government of the growing national spirit of Indians who were getting prepared to take up the Government's challenge.

Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Government of India, erpounded the policy of the Government.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, replying to Sir George Schuster, said that the last two suggestions of the Finance Member meant were business than his lengthy speech. He remarked." The screw is tight enough and whoever runs if tighter still shall be doing a crime to commercial and industrial India," speaking about banking facilities in India and New York to which a reference been made by Sir George Schuster, he remarked that there was no parallel between these two countries as other countries were not suffering from that derth of money from which India was suffering. He asked Sir George why, when he was ready to discuss the currency question, he refused to tackle the ratio question and said that no one was ready to discuss the question with the Government on these grounds. Regarding the retrenchment question, he said that the Federation was ready to send representatives to discuss the matter with the Government, provided the latter took into consideration military and other departments also.

The Finance Member ended the discussion by replying that he was unwilling to take up the ratio question, for, if they made a change in the value of the rupee, disadvantages and evils would befall the country and prove disastrous for business.

The resolution was then put to the vote and passed unanimously.

The next to be taken up was the resolution on industries.

Mr. Mahommed appealed for protection to the match industry. He remarked that the whole industry was being usurped by foreigners and when Indian vested interests were at stake it was a pity that the Government was so slack.

The resolution was put to the vote and passed unanimously.

SEPARATION OF BURMA

The resolution dealt with separation of Burma. It read: "This federation is of opinion that the question of the constitutional evolutions Burma should be left to the decision of the people of Burma. There are ample indications to show that responsible Burmese opinion is dissatisfied with the decision of the Round Table Conference and the Secretary of State's statement in the House of Commons on January 20 last to pursue the ideal separation without Dominion Status. The Federation considers that the proposed Federation of Indian States and Provinces has created a new position under which Burma can join with such a Federation with great advantage to herself. The Federation, therefore, urges that full and proper facilities should be provided for the people of Burma to express their free and clear opinion in this matter, otherwise rendered more difficult owing to the repressive laws now in force."

INDIAN'S OPPOSITION

Mr. Ranchordas Gandhi, moving the resolution, said that Indian culture and Burmese culture almost the same so separation was undesirable. The general opinion in Burma was against separation and the Government should take this into consideration before undertaking the work.

Mr. B. Das, seconding, said that Indians never accepted the wisdom of the British Prime Minister's dictum regarding the separation of Burma from India He stated that the idea must have been inspired by the interests of the European mercantile community. Indians did not want separation and wanted Burma to get Dominion Status along with India. Burma should also be in an Asiatic Federation.

Maung Mounji made a stirring appeal for non-separation of Burma from India. He said there was a great cultural, spiritual and economic connection between the two and if separation was effected Burma would be worse off economically. He said that in the unity of both lay the salvation of both. Separation was designed to exploit Burma. It would be a pity of Indians shut their doors against the Burmese now.

The resolution was put to the vote and passed unanimously.

NEW PRESIDENT

Mr. Walchand Hirachand having withdrawn, Mr. Jamal Mahomed, of the South India Chamber of Commerce and of the Madras and Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, was elected President of the Federation for the ensuing year.

For the twelve seats on the Executive Committee some ballot papers were cast to-day and the rest will be cast to-morrow when the result will be announced.

The Federation adopted the fourth annual report and statement of accounts for the year ending November 30, 1930.

They also elected Mr. Dandikar as honorary auditor for 1931.

OTHER POLITICAL PRISONERS

—:o:—

Congress Demands Release

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

There has been much heart-burning over the fact that the release of all political prisoners whether convicted of violence or otherwise should not have been made a condition of the settlement. This was clearly impossible in the sense that the demand would not have been just or wise. It could not be made as a condition for suspending civil disobedience. It could be made as a condition in a final settlement. Some people have thoughtlessly argued that I would not demand the release of prisoners convicted of violence because of my non-violence. The fact is that my non-violence to be worth anything would have made the demand obligatory on me, had it been otherwise just in my estimation. But what was not possible for me to do in connection with the settlement, I had no hesitation in recommending the Congress to do. The Congress resolution in the matter is published elsewhere. It is, I admit, sweeping in character and includes all possible prisoners or persons under restraint. It includes those who being out of India are prohibited from re-entering, and it includes the Punjab Martial Law prisoners who have been rotting in the jails since 1915 and are all old men by this time. It includes also over 400 detenus of Bengal and Punjab against whom no crime has been proved. They were arbitrarily arrested and are as arbitrarily detained. It includes also the Meerut under-trial prisoners whose long drawn out trial is a perfect scandal. Sjt. Nariman has been appoined to make an exhaustive list of all these prisoners. It will be possible to take some step under the resolution as soon as the list is made. I hope, therefore, that all concerned will help Sjt. Nariman so as to enable him to prepare the list at the earliest possible time.

Of course the Government need not even wait for the list. I admit that from their standpoint all the prisoners will not stand on the same footing. Let them begin by releasing without being asked those at least whose case, I shall hope to show through these pages, is unanswerable. A strong Government never errs when it releases prisoners before the expiry of their sentences, for it ever possesses the power to re-arrest them should they commit crimes. And political crime becomes rare when there is no politics.

"DIGGING THEIR OWN GRAVES"

Advice To Brokers & Agents

(From a Correspondent).

BETUL, April 9.

Mr. Punamchand Ranka of Nagpur was presented with an address in Gandhi Chowk yesterday evening by Messrs. Awastni and Khandelwal, pleaders, on behalf of the Municipal Committee and Merchants' Association, Betul, respectively. There was a fairly big gathering.

In his brief reply Mr. Ranka exhorted the city fathers and the merchants to banish their private differences and work for the emancipation of the country. Making a special appeal for Swadeshi he said if the business men of this country would simply act as agents and brokers of foreign capitalists and tradesmen they would be digging heir own graves.

Mr. Ranka is leaving for Nagpur to-day.

BOMBAY VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

—:o:—

NEW CONTROL RULES.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has made the following additional rules to control the vehicular traffic on Hornby Road and certain other localities in the city:—

No person shall allow any vehicle, of which he is in charge, to remain standing for a period of more than thirty minutes on the following streets:—

(1) Hornby Road from Flora Fountain to Victoria Terminus (except the portion between the west footpath and the tramway shelter opposite Bhatia Bagh on which halting is totally prohibited in the following rule.

(2) Esplanade Road from Flora Fountain to Rampart Row.

(3) Queen's Road.

(4) New Queen's Road.

No person shall allow any vehicle, of which he is in charge, to stand or halt on the following streets:—

(1) Hornby Road between the west footpath and the tramway shelter opposite Bhatia Bagh.

(2) Hornby Vellard.

EMIR ALI AS KING OF SYRIA.

LONDON, April 9.

Jerusalem.—According to report from Baghdad via Aleppo, French have signed agreement with Emir Ali under which latter will become the King of Syria.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Ajmer's Amazing Victory

The second semi-final between Ajmer and the Combined Telegraphs provided spectators with a dazzling exhibition of hockey A fast pace was maintained right to the bitter end, and the manner in which the railwaymen pulled the game round when defeat seemed certain, will long be remembered by hockey fans. It was apparent that the defences would occupy the limelight as soon as play started, and the forwards of both sides made little headway during the first half.

With the score board blank play was resumed at a brisk pace. The Telegraphists made many dangerous raids, and from a pass off Tarrell, Marthins dashed down cleverly beating the defence with a high shot. D'Costa sent along a fine pass from the left wing, which Fernandes failed to take advantage of. Play continued in midfield after this, but Nelson combining well with Bartlett ran enough towards the closing stages. Wilson in clearing made sticks. Nelson shot hard from the resulting short corner and Harwood converted. Ajmer played like an inspired team once they had equalised. Almost on time Ne'son centred to Harwood, who made no mistake with his shot. The game completely changed in the last five minutes when Ajmer showed better staying powers.

Rocque was unable to assist the Telegraphs owing to indisposition. Farrell however deputised very creditably. Harwood who replaced Harbour was the hero of the match as far as Ajmer were concerned. Gilbert and H. Wilson were very sound in the Telegraph defence. Messrs. Cyriaco D'Souza and Masters controlled the game admirably. The first named was responsible for effectively checking rough play in the initial period of the game.

The teams were:—

Combined Telegraphs:

Darham; Wilson and Webber; Hourigan Gilbert and Westcost; Wilson Marthins Farrell; Fernandes and D'Costa.

Ajmer Loco Sports:

Carey; Brown and Meaney; Vaughan: Manning and C. Nelson; Oven-Browne; Harwood, Clautins S' Nelson and Bartlett.

Umpires: Messrs D'Souza and Master.

MUSIC AS AN ART

Prof. Abdul Karim Interviewed

HOW TO CHECK PRESENT-DAY TENDENCY

The art of singing and how it can be popularised in this country was the subject of quite interesting talk which Prof. Abdul Karim Khan, one of the best singers and the ablest exponent of the art, had with a reporter of the "Bombay Chronicle".

The professor discussed a variety of circumstances which at the present moment discouraged true art in India. Much as he tried, he could not hide a sense of pessimism which has warped his outlook of the future of this art. As an uncompromising and incorrigible artist, Mr. Abdul Karim as his clear-cut views on the subject of his art. He hates the very idea of a compromise between the pure art and the adulterated public taste.

SHORT SKETCH OF HIS CAREER

Born in the village Kerana near Kurukshetra, Mr. Abdul Karim has had an amusing career of nearly 55 years. The art of singing is in the very blood of his family. It has come down to him through several generations of his family. His great grand-father was a well-known singer and so were his grand-father and father. While yet in his 'teens young Abdul Karim had acquired so much proficiency in his art that his services were at once taken up by the Baroda Darbar where he was immensely popular. His strong love for the art soon made him yearn for leading an independent life. He left the Darbar and became the propagandist of the art which has now become the very breath of his life. Many a Sangit academy in India owes its origin to the initiative and inspiration of Prof. Abdul Karim.

He does not believe in the insularity of the art, nor in its monopoly. As a lover of art, he wants to create new devotees of the art It was with a view to popularise his art that he started the "Poona Sangit Vidyalaya" in 1913. This academy has, during the last twenty years, turned out a number of men and women who are trying in their own spheres to popularise the art as best as they can. **The pupils of Prof. Abdul Karim are spread all over India in various musical academies and in dramatic companies. Many "Sangit" Vidyalayas have been started in Bombay and other places on the model of the Poona Arya Sangit Vidyalaya.**

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING.

Prof. Abdul Karim is not an admirer of the system of class training in the art of singing. He clings to the belief which is almost unchangeable that for a proper study of the art, training must be imparted individually. Of course, this is uneconomic so far as earnings go, but that does not worry a true artist like him.

He does not want cheapening the art at the cost of its purity. He, therefore, regards big training classes more as a hindrance to the art than an assistance.

CAUSE OF DECAY.

Prof. Abdul Karim had a ready answer to the question—why the art of singing was not prospering in India. Political slavery of the nation with its concomittant evils is, in his opinion, the most potent cause of deterioration of all arts in India. The economic dependence of the population kills all initiative for art. He hopes that a Free India will provide opportunities for the growth of the art. In the days of India's freedom, the artists used to be patronised by the Princes many of whom were great lovers of art, but that is not so now—at least not on the same scale—since Princes themselves have lost their interest in the art.

It is the considered view of Prof Abdul Karim that the commercialisation of the art is its ruination. It is a pity that a majority of artists of the present day have accustomed themselves to putting their own selfish interests above the real interests of the art itself.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Prof. Abdul Karim is not prepared to put much faith in the utility of literature on the art of singing. Most of this literature seems, in his opinion, to create a false and artificial taste for the art. As a perfect artist it is his conviction that an art can never prosper unless it is studied as an art. Commercialisation of the art is its ruination. It is a pity that a majority of artists of the present day have accustomed themselves to putting their own selfish interests above the real interests of the art itself.

lism of the art is its great menace.

PRESENT-DAY TENDENCY.

The Professor gave a humorous description of the present-day instructors of the art of singing and their tendency towards making it an artificial thing. He was trenchant in his criticism of the singers in dramatic companies. Most of these are, according to him, perfect novices in the art and by their efforts they ridicule the art which they are out to popularise. The great pity is that the singing on the dramatic stage does not concern itself as it ought to with the "Raga" and the "Rasa" which are the very soul of the art of music. Any piece of music diverted of its proper "Ras" and "Raga" jaws on the ears and tends to create a false taste for the art. True music must be a genuine expression of the heart's sentiment. A real artist can never ponder to the false tastes. Complete absorption in the "Ras" and "Raga" is the only criterion of a perfect piece of music. The measure of success of an artist depends on his approximation to this ideal.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Prof. Abdul Karim regards the present system of imparting musical training in primary and other schools as defective. The system defeats its own purpose in so far as it tends to be artificial and stereo-typed. He felt in with the view that this training should be entrusted to the care and control of an independent committee attached to the University and consisting of real artists and the lovers of art.

Prof. Abdul Karim will be staying in Bombay for some time more. His musical concerts are always a great attraction. It is hoped that the true lovers of music will not lose the opportunity of attending his concerts and enjoying real art. In India today Prof. Abdul Karim is second to none in his love for the art of singing.

STOP PRESS

ALL MADEIRA AND ARCHIPELAGO PORTS CLOSED.

LONDON, April 9.

Lisbon.—An official decree closes all ports in Madeira and Archipelago to commerce and navigation, prohibits communication of inhabitants with exterior, except as regards ships entering and leaving for evacuation of foreigners, imposes special penalties for commerce in arms and ammunition and orders immediate trial by tribunal on board one of expeditionary ships of all persons infringing the decree.—Reuter.

SIKH LEAGUE CONDEMNS SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

AMRITSAR, April 9.

The Central Sikh League at its session to-day passed a number of resolutions, expressing regret at the deaths of Pandit Motilal, etc., appreciating the sacrifices of Bhagat Singh, and Comrades (while the name of Sajjan Singh, murderer of Mrs. Curtis was also included by an overwhelming majority although many speakers opposed it), condemning the firing on Sisganj Gurdwara, welcoming Gandhi-Irwin Pact, assuring the Congress of Sikh League's full co-operation, authorising the President to convene a conference of minorities in order to work out a scheme for their safeguards and urging withdrawal of punitive police posts from the Punjab villages and release of all political prisoners including the Conspiracy case prisoners, Maharaja of Nabha and other detenues.

By another resolution the League endorsed "the demand of the nation for the establishment of complete independence and abolition of all communal representation with all its implications and in case this is not done urging the adoption of the seventeen demands of the Sikhs."

Dr. Kitchlew who made a vigorous speech urged the abolition of communal claims and said that he wished that all communal organisations were smashed to pieces.—A. P.

INDO—BRITISH SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Appeal For Public Cooperation

Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa has issued the following appeal to the public:—

To materialise the financial clause contained in the fifth resolution of the Karachi Congress (ratifying the Gandhi-Irwin Pact) The Working Committee of the Congress has passed the following resolution:—

"The Working Committee appoints a Committee consisting of Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and Mr. J. C. Kumarappa (Convener) to carry out a scrutiny into the financial transactions of the East India Company and the British Government in India and the so-called Public Debt of India and to report on the obligations which should, in future, be borne by India or England. The Committee be requested to present its report by the end of May 1931".

I am writing to invite you on behalf of my Committee to put forward your views on relevant transactions relating to which you may have in your possession materials or information which will be of value in our work. If you have already expressed your views on these matters, I shall be glad to have an indication of the source from which I may be able to secure such material.

It will greatly facilitate our work, if you can send in to me any statement, you are pleased to submit, before the 25th instant to enable us to complete our work in time.

It is needless for me to mention that any co-operation you may extend to us in this Public work will be much appreciated by my Committee.

Settlement Of Accounts

—:o:—

It will be noticed that the resolution of the Karachi Congress is not limited to the so-called Public Debts or to the transactions of the British Government of India, but brings within its scope even dealings of the East India Company entered into at the instigation of the British Government. The aim is to ascertain the damage caused to India by a deliberate policy of exploitation.

The past transactions to be examined can be divided into three main groups.—

1. Where errors of principle have been committed i.e. Items which should not have been borne by India, e.g. Foreign Military Expeditions etc.
2. Deliberate undue preferences, e.g. £.100 millions War Gift. Discriminating Railway Rates and Tariffs, Exchange Policy.
3. Damage caused by Administrative mismanagement e.g. Building of New Delhi, Bombay Back Bay Scheme etc.

TRIBUTES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

Past transactions include many items which a National Government cannot ratify. An instance of this is the tribute, 400,000 pounds per year, paid out of Indian revenues, by the East India Company to the British Treasury. Robert Knight, a Former Editor of "The Times of India" writes (Our Financial relations with the Indian Empire, page 28) in 1866, in regard to this 'I have looked somewhat carefully into this subject and I avow my conviction that if we calculate the annual increase at 5 per cent only on that capital England is to-day richer by 1,000 millions Sterling and India poorer by the same amount than either would have been but for that abstraction," we have to add to this the claim since 1866 to 1931 allowing for variation in the general level of prices.

COST OF WARS.

As an example of the computation suggested, the claim in respect of 70 million pounds, which was credited to the East India Company by the Crown as purchase price, and which included the cost of wars in China, Burma, Afghanistan, Persia, Cape of Good Hope, Manilla, the Mauritius and the Moluccas, is worked out below roughly in round figures.

Capital amount of wrong debit	70
Interest paid at 3 millions pounds per year for seventy three years	219
Consequential loss of interest, simple interest at 4 p.c. on these payments	say 9
Total	298

Million pounds.

The original debt of seventy millions in 1857 results in a claim of 298 millions to-day, out of which there can be no question in respect of the first two items 289 millions—which represent actual out-of-pocket payments made by India and which must be claimed even as a mere restitution, without any talk of interest, while the last item might well be contested by the Britishers at the Independent Tribunal of course, these will have to be accurately computed, by an Actuary and similar calculations with adjustments due to variations in price levels also made in respect of other items placed in our first two groups i.e. involving errors of principle and those due to undue preference.

Apart from actual cost of wars, etc., debited, a claim has to be made in respect of higher expense incurred for maintenance of forces for Imperial purposes. The standard of equipment etc., of the Indian Army has been necessarily maintained for this reason at a higher standard than what would have been needed merely for defence and internal order in India. It is estimated that one third of the annual Military Expenditure could well be charged to the Empire Account. We cannot overlook this claim while we may even ignore the charges to India in respect of upkeep of the India Office and High Commissioners Establishment in London. It may be noted here that expenses of Colonial Offices in London are borne by Great Britain, while India the milch cow—has to find her own fodder. However, these may be passed as administrative blunder though these are deliberate ones.

It is suggested that your statement may include

1. The transaction to which exception is taken, giving reasons,
2. The amount of such transaction, stating source and authority and indicating portion to be charged to Great Britain.
3. Interest actually paid on these.
4. Consequential loss which in your opinion should be included in the claim.

It will be much appreciated if all statements are sent in time to reach the Committee before 25th April 1931. C/o. the Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

FORETELLING MACHINE—PLANCHETTE.

This curious Planchette was invented in 1867, and is shaped like a heart with an electrified compound having full spiritual and mesmeric powers, fixed in the centre. Two persons lay their hands upon it, one of them asks a question, the wheels move, and the response is recorded on the sheet of paper spread underneath. Scientists from America are drawn into controversies concerning it.

Litigants, Businessmen, Students, Seekers of Fortune and Lovers have found in Planchette a secret of success. Price Rs. 3. Postage Extra.

SANJIWANI BOOK DEPOT, ALIGARH, U. P.

OPENING CEREMONY CONCESSION!

In honour of our Opening a BRANCH OFFICE in BOMBAY at 'HATIA BUILDING,' 207, Hornby Road, we have great pleasure to announce a CONCESSION of 50 per cent. to residents of Bombay Presidency only, on all our publications by Prof. GAMBERS, as under. All orders mailed by the 30th of April, will be booked at CONCESSION RATES.

	Name of Book.	Original Price	Concession. Price.
	BOOKS ON SEX		
1.	KAMASUTRA OF VATSYAYANA	4 0 0	2 0 0
2.	ANANGA RANGA or STAGE of LOVE	4 0 0	2 0 0
3.	The SEX ORGANS (Illustrated)	2 8 0	1 4 0
4.	CONTROL OVER BIRTH (Illustrated)	0 12 0	0 6 0
5.	HIDDEN SIDE of SEXUAL SCIENCE	0 12 0	0 6 0
6.	CONTROL OVER SEX	0 12 0	0 6 0
7.	SEX PROBLEMS	0 12 0	0 6 0
8.	MENSTRUAL DISORDERS	0 12 0	0 6 0
9.	STERILITY: CAUSES and TREATMENT	0 10 0	0 5 0
10.	HOW TO BUILD UP VITALITY	0 8 0	0 4 0
11.	NIGHT POLLUTION & THEIR TREATMENT	0 8 0	0 4 0
12.	SELF-POLLUTION	0 8 0	0 4 0
13.	SEXUAL RESEARCH	0 6 0	0 3 0
14.	PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH	0 6 0	0 3 0
15.	YOGA EXERCISES for SEMINAL DISORDERS	0 6 0	0 3 0
16.	PREVENTION or VENEREAL DISEASES	0 4 0	0 2 0
	BOOKS ON HEALTH		
17.	ESSAYS ON HEALTH	1 8 0	0 12 0
18.	MIRACLES OF MILK	0 12 0	0 6 0
19.	MIRACLES OF WATER	0 12 0	0 6 0
20.	FASTING FOR HEALTH	0 12 0	0 6 0
21.	VITAMINS AND HEALTH	0 8 0	0 4 0
22.	INDIGESTION	0 6 0	0 3 0
23.	CONSTIPATION	0 6 0	0 3 0
24.	AWAY WITH COLDS	0 6 0	0 3 0
25.	THE CHOICE OF FOOD	0 4 0	0 2 0
26.	ONIONS FOR HEALTH	0 4 0	0 2 0

We have hundreds of other standard books on alike subjects, which also, we are offering at Concession Rates. For full particulars of all these books, please call at or write to our Bombay Branch Office (i.e.) BRIJMOHAN & CO., HATIA BUILDING, 207, Hornby Road.

If you call at, or write to our Bombay Branch, you will receive, as an offer for your first introduction a copy of the latest treatise on Sex by Prof. GAMBERS, entitled "IDEAL MARRIAGE," priced Rs. 2, for free reading without any charge or obligation.

Do not fail to avail yourself of this Unique Opportunity.

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(Head Office): AMRITSAR, (PUNJAB).

HOW REVENUE IS COLLECTED IN KARNATAK

—:o:—

Officials Turn Deaf Ear To Peasants' Prayers

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Apr. 5.

In Sirsi, Siddapur and Hirekerur talukas the ryots are quite unable to pay this year's revenue owing to severe economic distress, failure of crops, and a heavy fall in prices. They approached the respective revenue authorities for concessions long before the collection date. In all these talukas, ryots' conferences were held with a view to impress upon the authorities the gravity of the situation. In Sirsi, the President of the Municipality waited on the Collector in deputation. The reply was disappointing. Hirekerur also had its own Ryots' Conference, and a deputation from this taluka was not given audience. Siddapur had its conference as far back as 2nd February last which requested the Government to collect half the revenue this year, in two instalments. Applications have been sent to the Collector and Commissioner asking for remission.

ATTACHMENTS AND AUCTIONS.

In Hirekerur representations have been made owing to failure of crops and heavy fall of prices. But unfortunately the authorities do not seem to realise the seriousness of the situation. The ryots are undergoing untold misery and hardships owing to attachments and auctions.

Even after the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement the revenue authorities were approached with fresh applications for redress. But the same disappointing replies were received. Even an inquiry is denied.

Upto 31st March, 40 attachments in Sirsi, 15 in Hirekerur and 65 in Siddapur are made. Auctions of attached property have begun in right earnest.

In Chikkerur and Chikbasur the Kulkarnies have been suspended on the ground that they did not recover the revenue, and that they asked the ryots not to pay. On the other hand, these kulkarnis represented to the authorities that they could not recover the revenue owing to the inability of the ryots to pay up. In the neighbouring villages also the Kulkarnis are being served daily with notices of suspension. In Chikerur, forfeiture notices have been issued against Bisto-Nadgir.

AN ILLUMINATING CONVERSATION.

In Sirsi, Circle Inspectors have been given the help of a party of armed police constables for the purpose of attachments. In Kandgod, on the 26th March, the articles in a house of one Mr. Laxmi Narayan Hegde were attached. The conversation that took place between the Circle Inspector and Mr. Hedge is highly illuminating. It was as under:—

C. I.—Will it not be possible for you to pay your land revenue dues?

H.—I have no money to pay.

C. I.—Will it do if you are given 2 days' time?

H.—Two days will not suffice. If a weak is given I will manage.

C. I.—How do you manage within a week, which you cannot do in 2 days?

H.—I will sell my land.

C. I.—Any how you bring money on an interest of 12 per cent. Manage accordingly.

H.—None will lend me money. If you please, you may yourself advance Rupees hundred to me for which 18 per cent. interest will be paid. If possible, Government may deduct my assessment out of this Rs. 100/-.

C. I.—That won't do. We will go on with the attachment.

H.—Alright, you are free.

The attachment was begun, and Mr. Hugde was asked to bring all the articles from inside the house which he instantly did. The Circle Inspector said that those articles were worth nothing and that he should bring gold or silverware. Mr. Hegde replied that even his forefathers had not been able to use gold or silverware. Afterwards the Shanbhog himself went inside, the house with a light in his hand to break open a box. Hegde laughingly said that the box was not locked at all. After some conversation the Circle Inspector in a mood of despair left his house and went to another house for attachment.

The results of the visit of Mr. Jog, M. L. C. who had gone to acquaint himself with the situation on the spot and the interviews that he will have with the local revenue authorities are anxiously awaited

CINEMA ACTOR'S FATAL SLIP.

—:o:—

How a cinema actor met with a fatal accident while acting for a film was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Thursday. It appeared from evidence that K. S. Vyas, a film actor was acting for a film at Versova on 23rd ultimo, when his foot slipped and he sustained injuries. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he developed tetanus and died on Wednesday.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Achievements Of Karachi Congress

—:o:—

CONSOLIDATE FORCES DURING PRESENT RESPITE.

Duty Of Masses To Forge Sanctions.

Dadar (G) Ward Congress Committee has been very active in the observance of the National Week. On Wednesday night a largely attended public meeting was held at the Tilak Maidan, under the auspices of the Committee, at which speeches were made by prominent Congressmen, explaining the resolutions of the Karachi Congress. Bhagat Singh's brother, Sardar Kultar Singh, and Rajguru's sister were present at the meeting by invitation. The guests were given a rousing reception by the audience.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar and Mr. S. K. Patil addressed the meeting while Mr. Krishna Iyer presided.

In his opening speech, Mr. Krishna Iyer explained the important resolutions of the Karachi Congress and their implications. The Congress, he said, was the greatest triumph of Mahatmaji's personality. He particularly emphasized the importance of the last resolution which incorporates the fundamental rights of the masses of India in the Swaraj Government.

NOT AN END OF WAR BUT RESPITE.

Dr. Hardikar asked the audience to bear in mind that the truce did not mean the end of war. It was only a respite which had to be utilized for organising and consolidating the national forces. There was more arduous work during the truce period, and they must lose no time in applying themselves to it.

Mr. S. K. Patil said he regarded the Karachi session as by far the most momentous in the history of the Congress. It was a successful session from all points of view. The session had brought out Mahatma Gandhi before the World as the sole and the most trusted spokesman of the nation. Gandhiji's personal reputation and his hold on the popular mind had reached the highest watermark at Karachi. Another important achievement of the Karachi Session was the reiteration of India's determination to win complete independence in as short a time as possible. By far the most important achievement of the Congress was the declaration of the fundamental rights of masses in Swaraj India.

DUTY OF MASSES.

The Congress had now clearly laid down its policy in regard to the welfare of the tolling millions of India. All the demands of the working classes had now been accepted and guaranteed by the Congress. It was now up to the masses of India including particularly the workers and peasants to join the Congress, actively participate in its programme, and forge effective sanctions behind the resolution incorporating the fundamental rights and minimum demands of labour.

After several other speakers had addressed, the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY MEETING OF ANDHRAS.

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. Vithoba Krishnaji Pupala an enthusiastic Congressman and a prominent Telugu citizen at a public meeting of the Telugus held on Monday in the Telugu Hall Kamati pura Bazar Road to welcome the Andhra leaders who have returned from the Karachi session of Congress. The meeting was presided over by Mr. N. C. Narasimha Acharya (advocate, Bombay). The president welcomed the leaders such as Deshbhakta Konda Venkatappaiah, A. Kaleswar Rao, Sri Sambamurty, Srimati Achanta Rukminamma and several others who had returned only recently from jails in connection with the civil Disobedience movement, on behalf of the Andhras of Bombay.

A resolution expressing the community's sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. Pupala was unanimously passed.

The leaders delivered their respective messages pertaining to the part which the Telugus should take in the present Congress activities, and they deplored the fact that the local Telugu population was not so enthusiastic about Khaddar as their countrymen in the Andhra country. They said that the Telugu country had played a notable part in the political movement, which showed there was no lack of spirit, and they therefore desired to see the local population to emulate their example should there be another occasion which they said might arise.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, April 9.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent. —A. P.

SEAMY SIDE OF RASHIDIC CLOAK.

(Continued from page 4)

of the unfortunate young men The Viceroy said:

"As I listened the other day to Mahatma Gandhi putting the case for commutation forcibly before me I reflected first of what significance it surely was that the apostle of non-violence should so earnestly be pleading the cause of devotees of a creed so fundamentally opposite to his own."

And this statement, more than any other, defines his position as Viceroy and Governor General of India. There is not the slightest inconsistency in evidence between the Mahatma's gospel of non-violence and his personal appeal for pity; and one fails to see any point in the insinuation that the Mahatma had had no moral justification for making that appeal. If anything, the act, at once so graceful and characteristic of his personality, will pass down to posterity in its appeal to human imagination. Lord Irwin displays the lack of humour of the Imperialist and politician who is congenitally incapable of understanding the significance of the Mahatma's spontaneous gesture. Unfortunately, the moral righteousness that Lord Irwin does not affect but probably feels—does not harmonize with his role as Viceroy, who owes an obligation and a duty to the Empire he is serving; and it is unworthy even of a Calvinistic Christianity. We may not deny Lord Irwin the existence of his conscience in whose behalf he protests so vehemently; but will his motives bear analysis? Are there not enough precedents in the history of the Empire which demonstrate how expediency of practical business is set before too rigid adherence to the moral principles? Is not, indeed, Lord Irwin's own regime full of such incidents? His flunkeys may flatter him and his critics say unkind things about him. But history does neither; the incidents of his regime furnish the only reliable record of his entire personality. Our view of the Viceroy and man will be based on the record of his actions. He shall be judged by them.

Presentations To Globe Cyclists

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association members and friends will hold their annual social gathering at the Alexandra Girls' English Institution, Waudby Road, on Saturday April 11 at 5-30 p.m. Sir Rustom T. Vakil will preside and Lady Vakil will present cups to Scouter Fram T. Daver and Gustav Eztavajhik.

ANJUMAN ISLAMIA OLD BOYS' GATHERING.

The 5th Session of the Association will be held on the 25th and 26th inst. at the Anjuman Islamia High School, Jubbulpore. The Association has been formed to bring ex-students into touch with their mother institution.

It is hoped that the Old Boys will attend the gathering and inform the Secretary to facilitate lodging and other arrangements. The fee for membership is Re. 1/- only.

'Graf Zeppelin" Starting For Cairo.

LONDON, April 8.

Berlin—The Airship "Graf Zeppelin" is starting for Cairo at 6 to-morrow morning with 24 passengers and Dr. Eckener in command.—Reuter.

Malharrao-Bajirao Anniversaries

The Anniversaries of Subhedar Malharrao Holkar and Bajirao Peshwa I, will be celebrated on the 28th and 30th instant under the auspices of the Malharrao-Bajirao Utsava Mandal, Indore. The former will be celebrated in Indore under the presidentship of Major General Bala Saheb Dafle, Special Organisation Officer States Forces, Indore Army, and the latter at Raverkhedi under the Presidentship of the Hon. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Minister C. P. Government.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rangoon—R. N. Roy, who was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment at the High Court sessions in the Creek Street robbery case, appeared on Wednesday before the District Magistrate to show cause why he should not be expelled from Burma under the Expulsion Act. Roy said that his parents lived in Bengal and he came here recently for doing insurance work. The matter is being placed before the Local Government for disposal.—A. P.

Health Of Bombay.

During the week ended 4th inst., the total mortality 406 was 25 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 16.2. These figures compare favourably with those for the 14th week of 1930 when the motality was 662 and death rate 26.5 and with those for the corrsponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 when the average mortality was 582 and death rate 23.4. Out of the total deaths 103 were among infants nuder one year of age.

Leading the Way for Swadeshi

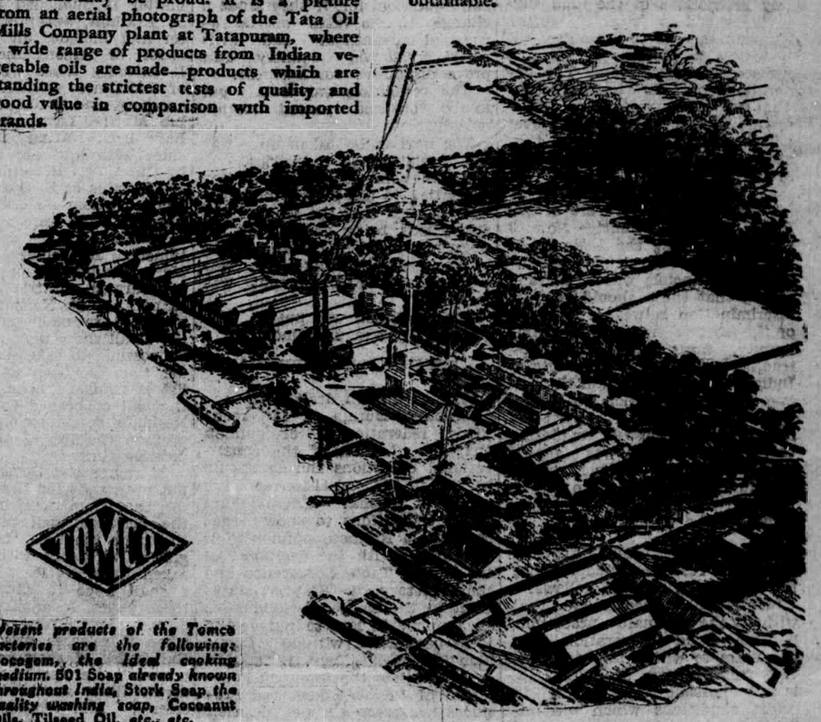
How one Great Indian Factory is contributing to the founding of Swadeshi Industry

FOR years we have been told that Indian factories cannot compete in the quality and price of their products with Western manufacturers. For years we have allowed ourselves to believe this.

The time has now come for us to realise that a new day has dawned in Indian industry. The picture below is adequate evidence that India has manufacturing plants of which she may be proud. It is a picture from an aerial photograph of the Tata Oil Mills Company plant at Tatapuram, where a wide range of products from Indian vegetable oils are made—products which are standing the strictest tests of quality and good value in comparison with imported brands.

The Tomco trade mark is rapidly becoming recognised as the hall mark of purity and excellence. Tomco products are all Swadeshi products—made by Indians under Indian management to suit Indian tastes and requirements.

Whenever you see the Tomco diamond on an article, you may know that it is a product of this modern factory — that it is absolutely pure and the best value obtainable.



TOMCO

Present products of the Tomco factories are the following: Cocogem, the ideal cooking medium. 501 Soap already known throughout India, Stork Soap the quality washing soap, Cocoanut Oils, Tilseed Oil, etc., etc.

The TATA OIL MILLS Co., Ltd.

TATAPURAM, COCHIN STATE

STATE AID TO TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

—:o:—

Mysore Govt's Difficulties

BANGALORE, April 7.

(By Mail.)

Reviewing the report of the Joint Committee appointed to consider the question of affording financial assistance to trade and industries in the State in view of the prevailing economic depression Mr. N. Rama Rao, Secretary to Government, Development Department says:—The present conditions are the result of a very widespread depression possibly pointing to a movement of world fall in prices, it is very difficult to apply any remedy for maintaining a higher price level in such a situation. In view of the fact that practically every interest has been adversely affected, all that might be attempted is to afford some temporary relief in cases in which the difficulty felt is of a temporary nature and the transaction does not involve much risk or lock-up of funds for long and indefinite periods.—A. P.

VILLE-PARLE EASTER SPORTS.

Under the auspices of the Scholars XI, Easter sports of Ville Parle and the adjoining villages were held on Sunday last on the play-ground at Ghod Bunder Road. Mr. Jos. Alex Dias, Solicitor, presided and gave away the prizes. There were about 16 items in the programme which were keenly contested by people from various parts of the suburbs, including ladies and boy-scouts. The St. Blase's Band was in attendance.

RESTORATION OF CONFISCATED LANDS

A Novel Procedure

AHMEDABAD, April 8.

The Collector of Surat District has issued a notification regarding confiscated lands saying that famers could reap the crops on such lands but if they want to take back such lands permanently they must apply to the Collector. The Mamlatdars would be asked to make recommendations on such applications. Though objecting to such a procedure of returning confiscated lands, in view of the Delhi settlement, the Congress workers of Surat District advise the farmers to make such applications. Those farmers that could not pay land revenue, they say, might ask for the necessary time for payment. Farmers are paying up land revenue after the recent tour of Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai Patel who urged them to pay up land revenue.—A.

RELEASE MEERUT UNDER TRIALS

—:o:—

TATA COLLIERIES LABOUR DEMAND.

The General Secretary, The Tata's Collieries' Labour Association, writes:—

A huge procession of the employees of Tata's Collieries marched to the venue of the General Meeting at Jamadoba, carrying the protraits of the martyrs, Bhagat Singh and others and also black flags as a sign of mourning. A largely attended meeting was held on the 5th instant under the presidency of Mr. S. B. Sen. Several speakers addressed the meeting and the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

1. The Tata's Collieries Labour Association, Jamadoba expresses its heartfelt condolence to the bereaved families of the martyrs Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukdev. 2. The Tata's Collieries Labour Association strongly urges upon the Government to release the under-trial prisoners of the Meerut Conspiracy case, which is, in the opinion of the Association an attempt to crush the Labour movement. 3. The Tata's Collieries Labour Association requests the Governor of Bihar and Orissa to release without delay the Leoder of the Coal Fields, Mr. P. C. Bose and others, convicted in Purulia Jail Rioting Case according to the terms of Gandhi-Irwin agreement. A copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor General of India and Mahatma Gandhi.

"HUTATMA JATINDRANATH DAS"

—:o:—

Marathi Book Forfeited To His Majesty

The following notification has been published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated 2nd April:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99-A of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare all copies, wherever found, of the Marathi book entitled "Hutatma Yatindranath Das" (or The Martyr Yatindranath Das), written by Kritanta (Death), published by Govind Mangesh Lad, 6, Parkar Building, Dadar, Bombay and printed by B. N. Ambardekar at the Popular Printing Press, Suryamahal, Bombay No. 4 and all other documents containing copies, reprints, translations of or extracts from the said book, to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that it appears to the Governor in Council that the said book contains matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code."

N.Y.K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
xKaga Maru	5860	31 Mar.	12 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	....	@21 ,,
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 April	28 April
Tokushi-ma Maru	5976	19 ,,	30 ,,
Kashima ,,	10000	....	@5 May
x Tango ,,	6893	30 April	14 May
Yasukuni ,,	12000	....	@17May
*Tottori ,,	5973	16 May	30 May

"Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Mar.	4 April
Hakozaki,,	10500	29 April	6 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	1 April	7 April
Tatsuta ,,	22000	13 May	19 May

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	27th Mar.	8th April
Hamburg Maru ..	7th April	21st ,,
Shin-i Maru	10th ,,	22nd ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	7th May
Havre Maru	4th May.	15th ,,

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
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Box No. 856.

BANISH SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER", a dainty perfumed lotion that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth.

"DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.

Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.

N. B.—Rs. 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

MANAGER,—
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
P O, Box No. 72, LAHORE.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

GENERAL SELLING WAVE.

Some resistance Of The Decline

Bombay, April 9.

If cotton prices decline every day in a short time it will reach a level where it cannot be had at all. For the last ten days prices are slowly but steadily declining, but it seems that now we have reached a level where further decline will be difficult before a sharp rally. Considerable long interest is liquidated and Wall Street operators are short of cotton. The present decline is more or less a sentimental one and when one reads it with the poor progress of the crop, there leaves no doubt that the weakness exhibited by New York stock is responsible for the present move. However one should not forget that cotton market is not a share market. The uncertainty of the acreage reduction, tightness of money and statistical weakness have been freely talked. Some time it appeared as if a long range revival had set in but the present working of markets clearly indicaes that there is not sufficient confidence. It has always proved correct that sometime in the month of May, the crop gives a promise of bumper yield and generally markets are short. It is this belief which is having its effect now but at the same time such discounted markets with a large short interest near the bottom invariably result in material advances and we believe it dangerous to sell short at present.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points and further decline of 15 points was added by noon on general selling influenced by lower Liverpool quotations and weakness of Wall Street. During the afternoon the market offered some resistance and after a small recovery of 3 points, the session ended in a net decline of 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 10.15c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was relatively steady and closed at a loss of 11 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points to 9.93c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points. There was general selling which was absorbed by scale down buying and short covering. In the afternoon there was trade calling and straddle buying of January position. The market closed at a decline of 12 to 10 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 11 points to 5.62 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures declined 7 to 8 points and Egyptian Sakels lost 14 points. The Alexandria market was quiet at a decline of 20 points.

SUMMER TIME.

Summer time commences from the 22nd instant in England and from the 29th instant in America. After these dates all cables will be received here one hour earlier than at present.

MESSRS. T. SMITH & CO'S VIEWS.

Market action is disappointing. Beyond conflicting news about Farm Board's operations and Wall Street Speculators "short" selling and disappointment of acreage reduction ranging from 8 per cent to 15 per cent, there seems no definite data for the present panic. Garside reports no material change in American textile conditions but it appears the public feeling is growing very antagonistic against Farm Board and it may be that in order to ensure no interference in the 1931 crop operators are doing their utmost to create an untenable position. Pending definite news about Farm Board's activities, we prefer to hold aloof from the market as it happens generally when prices are not far from bottom, operators lose confidence but it must be remembered that there is a cost of production for farmers to raise the next crop and with acreage at present an unknown factor it is impossible to forecast the size of the next crop which has yet to be made.

WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT.

The weekly Government weather report issued on Wednesday states:—

Progress of the american cotton crop was poor during the weak owing to cool weather

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 10.[illegible] (opening)

New York May Lowest 10.12 (11-45 a.m.).

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co. New York, cable:—

"Long liquidation May not replaced by purchases later months to the same extent as usual, thereby strengthening technical position. We would reserve purchases until liquidation May complete."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co. Liverpool, cable:—

"Wall Street and Cooperative continue selling."

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"Market weak in consequence of heavy liquidation in New York and in sympathy with wheat market, may be depressed for a short time."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Selling has been general to-day. Lancashire yarn market weak, no demand. Our opinion is that the market will continue to decline until trade shows signs of improving. We recommend buying Liverpool January and selling New York January.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

10-47 a.m. Liverpool: Considerable long liquidation on weakness in Egyptian taken on limits.

8-42 p.m. New York: Liquidation absorbed by trade and limits down buying.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Market sagging owing disappointing trade demand and general selling."

Reuter's cable: New York market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on general selling and weakness of Wall Street.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq 5.45
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 192 eq 4.37
Difference 108 pts eq Rs. 47
New York May (close) 10.15 eq 5.08
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 192 eq 4.37
Difference 71 pts eq Rs. 32

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close) May 74, Oct 55 (American points)

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.
New York, April 7.

Yarns Southern Single Skeins, 20's per lb 20½ cents
Yarns, Southern 2-ply Skeins. Average grade 40's per lb 35 cents.
Yarns Southern 2-ply Skeins, Combed 60's per lb 50 cents
New Orleans Spot Cotton 10.05 cents.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 8.

May	10.15—.17
July	10.38—.17
October	10.72—.17
December	10.93—.17
January	10.03—.17
Middling Spot	10.15—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 8.

May	10.18—.11
July	10.43—.12
Middling Spot	9.93—.12

NEW YORK.
New York, April 8.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	10.22
July	10.47
October	10.79

New York: Noon Call.—

May	10.12
July	10.36
October	10.68

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 8.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 3,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 16,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 8.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.22
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.42
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.62
Oomra, Good	3.62
Oomra, Fully Good	3.82
Oomra, Fine	4.02
Bengal, Good	3.48
Bengal, Fully Good	3.63
Bengal, Fine	3.78
Scinde, Fully Good	3.63
Scinde, Fine	3.78
Scinde, Superfine	3.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 8.

May	8.29
July	8.43
September	8.54
October	8.59
November	8.59
January	8.73
March	8.80
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	8.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 8.

	Opening	Closing
April	...	5.45—.11
May	5.52	5.48—.11
June	...	5.52—.11
July	5.60	5.56—.12
August	...	5.60—.12
September	...	5.63—.12
October	5.71	5.67—.12
November	...	5.70—.11
December	...	5.74—.12
January	5.81	5.78—.12
February	...	5.82—.12
March	5.88	5.86—.12
April	...	5.96—.12
Middling Spot	...	5.62—.11

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 9.

Following a further decline of 17 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 191/8 for Broach A-M. and at Rs. 197/12 for J-A. delivery. There was friendly feeling between buyers and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a range of annas four only. Short are not inclined to increase their floating interest and are awaiting further developments.

Liverpool opened at a decline of 4 points. There was no change in the local market but later on prices improved on short covering. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M. 193-8.
Broach J.-A. 199/4.
Oomra May 170/12.
Oomra July 172/4.
Bengal May 152/8.
Bengal July 153/12.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 9.

April	142.50	—3.00
July	131.50	—0.10
Oct.	178.90	—0.20

—:o:—

ROOM RATES.
Bombay, April 9.

Bengal 151 May.
Bengal 153 July.
Broach 192 A.-M.
Broach 198 J.-A.
Oomra 169 May.
Oomra 171 July.

—:o:—

SPOT.
Bombay, April 9.

	S.F. Fine	F.G.	Good	
Bengal	166	162	158	154
Punjab	164	160	156	152
Rajputana	165	161	157	153
Broach	201	197	193	189
P. America	207	203	199	195
Kadi V.	203	199	195	191
Dholerus	197	193	189	185
Kalajin	203	199	195	191
Oomra	177	173	169	...
C. P. 1	191	187	183	...
C. P. 2	183	179	175	...

READY SALES.
Bombay, April 9.

100 Ital India, Arvi, 176-1/4.
300 Toyo Menkwa, Dharwah, 170/5.
100 Toyo Menkwa, Amraoti, 171.
100 Toyo Menkwa, Shegaon, 169.
125 Japan, Khandwa, 175.
101 Japan, Harsud, 175.
100 Birla, Sailu, 164.
200 B. Karsandas, Arvi, 178.
250 Currimbhoy, Ujjain, -10 off.
100 Toyo, Shegaon, 171-1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 9.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F.G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	178
Nagpur Savner Fine	180
Yeotmal Fine	173
Arvi Fine	173
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia Fine	160
Muthia F.G.	155
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	180
Sailu F.G.G.S.	170
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	175
Burwah Sanavad Fine	175
Indore Ujjain Fine	185
Broach Fine	205
Broach F.G.	200

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 9.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 8-4-31	8403000	7969000
Receipts Yesterday 8-4-31	3000	14000
Exports to date 8-4-31	5748000	6007000
Stock at Ports 4-4-31	3707000	1799000
Stock Interior Towns 4-4-31	1313000	1114000
Stock Liverpool 4-4-31	1141000	959000
Visible Supply 4-4-31	7351000	5957000
Quantity in Sight 4-4-31	12200000	12905000
Quantity out of Sight 4-4-31	7938000	10015000

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following Statement of Indian Cotton consumed in Mills in India, based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India, and on Voluntary Returns from or yarn production figures of mills in Indian States:—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net)

CONSUMPTION.

British India: During February 1931 156,184; During February 1930 163,497; Since 1st September 1930 956,486; During the corresponding period 1929 1,079,158.

Indian States: During February 1931 26,555; During February 1930 25,061; Since 1st September 1930 165,638; During the corresponding period 1929 154,252.

Total: During February 1931 182,739; During February 1930 188,558; Since 1st September 1930 1,122,124; During the corresponding period 1929 1,233,410.

STOCKS AND SHARES

TATA STEEL SHARES FIRM

Little Demand For Mills

Bombay, April 9.

It was again a dull day on the Stock Exchange. There is little demand for mill shares and prices are keeping. This morning the market opened weak and without any important change closed with a quiet tone. It is reported that weakness of raw cotton has unfavourably affected the demand for cloth. There was good enquiry for Tata Steel ordinary shares. Bombay Burma shares ruled steady while Tata Hydros were neglected. There is no inclination to operate and jobbers are only doing limited business. The share market will remain closed on the 10th, 11th and 13th inst. for clearing purposes.

MILLS.
Bombay, April 9.

100 Ahm. Advance	308-12
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-10
500 Bombay Cotton	111-4
250 Bombay Dyeing	694-6
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	256-14
500 Central India P.	446-4
100 Central India	371-14
100 Colaba	107-8
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	79-6
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D.	0-6-0
100 Elphinstone P	22
100 Elphinstone	6-8
250 Fazulbhoy	407-8
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	127-8
1000 Hindustan	1.405
100 Indore Malwa	368-12
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	10-12
100 Khatau	103-12
100 Kohinoor	145-10
250 Laxmi	985
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Manecki Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	168-12
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	155-0
250 Pearl	251-14
100 Phoenix	295-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
250 Sholapur	1700
250 Simplex	70-0
100 Swan	90
100 Swadeshi	293-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	25
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1545
1000 Western	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	68-12
50-25 Central	14-4
£10-5 Eastern	72-8 xd.
500 Imperial	1075
500-125 Imperial Contr.	267-8
100-50 India	81-8
5 Union	3-4-0
CEMENT.	
100 Bundi	15-12
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	197-8
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Dt.	710-0
100 Katni	177-8
10 Punjab P.	9-12
10 Punjab	9-6
10 Shahabad	156-4
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-10
15New India	18-0
200-100 Oriental	632-8
10 Vulcan	5-12-0
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	119-6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	966-4
1000 Andhra Val.	602-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	64-8
50 Bombay Tram	120-15
100 Tata Hydro P.	107-8
Tata Hydro	111-14
1000 Tata Poker P.	1105
1000 Tata Power	463-12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	765-0
100 Amritsar Patti	118-0
100 Central Province	81
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	58-8
90 Mandra Bhiwa	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	642-8
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	15-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-14
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	46
30 Tata Steel D.	283-12
75 Tata Steel	26
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	167-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	186-4
50 Bom. Telephone	47-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-15-6
125 Burma Old	453-12
50 Bom. Burma New	170-0
100 Indian Bleaching	150
15 Scindia	7-7
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	63-1-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-15

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, April 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 33/14; Lowest Rs. 34/3/6; Closing Rs. 34/5/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 33/12; Lowest Rs. 33/2; Closing Rs. 33/3.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, April 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	0
Mint Gold, 2nd ,,	21	4	3
Silver, Ready	43	1	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	38	5	0
Silver, 2nd ,,	43	2	0

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Linseed Prices Near Bottom.

Bombay, April 9.

Liverpool Wheat:—
May sh 4/2 1/2d up 3/8d
July sh 4/3 7/8d up 1/2d
Oct sh 4/5 7/8d up 1/8d

Chicago Wheat:—
May dol 83 unchanged
July dol 61 3/8 up 5/8
Sept dol 59 7/8 up 3/8

London Linseed:—
April/May £8-12-6 down sh 7½
Market easier.

Argentine Linseed:—
May 10.34 up 4
June 10.51 up 1
Market steady.

London Linseed Oil:—
May/Aug sh 17/1 1/2d unchanged.
Sept/Dec sh 17/9d down 3 3/4d
Market easier.

New York Sugar:—
July 141 up 1
Sept 148 unchanged
Dec 157 unchanged
Market quiet.

Wheat Cable: (Chicago)

"Prices advanced on unfavourable weather and higher Cash markets, but later declined partially on realising. Closed steady."

Linseed Cable: (London)

"Sharp advance Peso Exchange and recent large Argentine shipments caused slack demand accentuated by general trade depression. In our last cable we looked temporarily unsteady prices but mainained our opinion for higher prices later on. Fundamentally situation unchanged and our information regarding next acreage decreases in America, Canada and Argentine and consumers probable future needs confirm our previous opinion and believe prices are not far from bottom."

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

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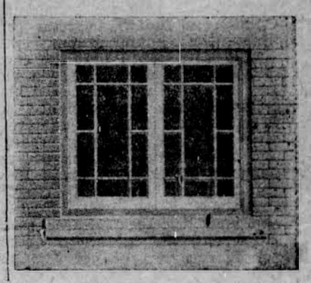
Doors and Windows



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V. DHRU & CO.
17 Elphinstone Circle Bombay

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:—
Bombay Stationery Mart
Parsi Bazar Street. Bombay.

DOUBTS DISPELLED BY DIVINE POWER.

Your anxiety about your futurity will obstruct your future progress and will decrease your fortune and happiness. Can you deny this? If not, write at once your questions in serial order and send a copy of your Horoscope, if available, or mention the exact time of writing and your approximate age. You will get a clear reply by return post. Charge for 5 questions Re. 1. For every additional question As. 4. For one year life reading with monthly details Rs. 2. For one year life reading with weekly details Rs. 10. For one Jayavasikarani Talisman Rs. 2. For one special Jayavasikarani Talisman Rs. 50.

Whether the reply or the Talisman should be sent by V.P.P. or the cost is sent by money order should be stated, and your address should be written clearly. V.P. charges extra. For further particulars write to:—HANUMANTHUPASI V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, D.A.Sc. GANDHI JOTTISHA NILAYAM, TIRUTTANI, (Madras Presy.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
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London Opinion On Delhi Agreement.

TRUTH ABOUT INDIAN ORDERS TO LANCASHIRE

Ex-Satrap's Crusade Against India

(From Our Own Correspondent.) LONDON, March 27.

BY AIR MAIL

The developments at Karachi were watched are being very closely and regarded as a test of Mahatma Gandhi's strength to carry with him the Congress Party over the question of his agreement with Lord Irwin. Speculation is rife in regard to the prospects, and cables received at different times lend colour to different viewpoints. Even if Gandhiji succeeds in checking the wave of extremism that now threatens to overwhelm him, his assurance, to the press for the deletion of safeguards at the Round Table Conference is not regarded here as anything more than mere diplomacy to pacify the extremist element in the Congress camp.

"DIVIDE ET IMPERA."

On the other hand, Gandhiji is blamed for setting on foot his movement for civil disobedience, which it is urged is redounding upon him like a boomerang. Opinion in Indian circles confirms the apprehensions previously entertained that the Gandhi-Irwin agreement was a victory for British diplomacy, which seems to have been designed not to achieve truce, but to achieve a division in the Congress camp, and thus break the back of the Congress activities by creating a gulf between Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress party. These apprehensions seem nearer realisation and the executions in the Lahore case on the eve of the Congress would lend support to the feeling that the Government concern for truce was not as deep-rooted and genuine as the agreement would seem to make out. "Divide et impera" has stood the British in good stead all along, and it seems equally certain that the agreement was calculated by them to achieve the same end.

TRUTH ABOUT FLOW OF ORDERS.

The hopes that were raised for an improvement of Lancashire's trade with India, as a result of Gandhi-Irwin agreement have not been adaquately justified by actual results. It is now realised that most of the orders placed in Manchester during and after the discussions between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, emanated from European shippers having their own offices in India, and that the Indian dealers even now are not coming forward with orders to an extent intended by the lead given to them by the European houses. In this sense optimism expressed at the time in interested circles seems to have been something more than merely "wishing father to the thought," but further intended, it would appear, to inspire confidence in the Indian dealer and to shake off his doubts and fears in placing his orders for British cotton goods. Heavy purchases in Manchester were given full publicity, apparently in the hope that Indian dealers would be emboldened into following suit, but this did not happen, and now it transpires that the heavy purchases were by European shippers with offices in India. This failure of a clever move, was reflected in the debate in the House of Commons last Wednesday on the Boycott question.

BOYCOTT TELLS.

The debate provided rather an interesting spectacle, for it was left to a protectionist member to use Free Trade arguments in his attack upon the Indian Cotton Duties, and the Indian millowners, and in proclaiming his solicitude for the general body of consumers. The repetition by a protectionist, of hackneyed Free Trade arguments, punctuated by cheers from the Free Trade benches, became so conspicuously inconsistent, that the member had to apologetically explain the difference between his own convictions in regard to Great Britain and those in regard to India, by the hardly satisfactory statement that conditions in India were different from conditions in this country.

This affords a flagrant instance of insulting one's judgment to bolster up a case however ludicrous it may appear. For this member and his conferers would have protection for an old and industrially advanced country like Great Britain, but would extol Free Trade dogmas for adoption in the case of a country like India, where industrial development was still in its nascent stage. It was an extremely clumsy and ill concealed attempt to press for a policy palatable to Lancashire, but trotted fourth clothed in professions of concern for the millions of India. In the course of his speech he made some significant admissions in regard to the extent to which the boycott movement had hit the Lancashire interests. He attributed the silence of Lancashire representatives to their desire not to advertise the success of the boycott implying thereby to avoid giving the Congress party an idea of the strength of boycott as a weapon. He, with religious fervour, shed crocodile tears in his solicitude for the teeming millions of India for whom the protective system would mean dearer cloth and inveighled vehemently against the Indian fiscal policy which he alleged was putting fortunes into the pockets of a small number of Indian millowners at the expense of the general population.

EX-SATRAPS AT IT AGAIN.

Die-hardism seems to be determined to let no rebuffs deter its course of mischief in regard to India. It finds its votaries in ex-satraps of Indian Bureaucracy. Sir Reginald Craddock made an ugly display of his bile in a letter published on Monday last in the "Manchester Guardian. In wailing over the repeal of the Press Act before Lord Irwin went to India, he referred to the Indian Press as the reptile press. He condemned the omission of certain sections in the special Bengal Criminal Law as gestures to murder gangs. His farrago of vituperations referring to Lord Irwin's failure to adopt a firm hand in India, concludes with the warning in Latin that "those whom God wishes to ruin, he first drives mad." It seems to have escaped Sir Reginald that adoption of the firm hand in India would more appropriately have been the sign of madness and coming destruction. Mr. Churchill is continuing to do his bit, and each time waxes more eloquent in regard to India. Speaking at the Constitutional Club on Thursday last, he called the Montague Chelmsford Reforms an evil, and fondly indulged in a reference to the preamble of the Act of 1919 and Clause 41, giving the Parliament specific power to arrest, vary, or if need be, to reverse the progress of the extention or self-govenment in India.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S FUTURE.

Recent attitude and utterances of Sir John Simon might indicate a place for him in the Conservative Party. His reference to the Fiscal policy suggesting a departure from the Free Trade traditions which he had previously championed, and his recent breach with Mr. Lloyd George, and the majority of the Liberal Party over the latter's support to the present Government are not wholly without their significance in regard to Sir John's political future. While he is so breaking away from his own party, he seems to be getting nearer the Conservative camp with whom he is a hot favourite as one of the British delegates to the next Indian Round Table Conference. Sir John on his part is not slow in providing further fuel in the Conservative fire over the departure from the Simon Commission Report. Speaking last Friday night at the guest of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, Sir John seemed to bemoan his position of detachment, and as a mere spectator of events in regard to India, and complained that neither Mr. Benn nor Mr. MacDonald nor any other member of the Government had held any communication with him publicly or privately on any Indian question since the day the statutory Commission signed its unanimous report after two and a half years of work and two long visits to the distant parts of India. This grievance naturally must appeal to the Conservatives as aggravating the sins of the present Government in regard to India, and chances are all the greater that the inclusion of his name at the Round Table Conference will be pressed for.

ANGLO-GERMAN DISCUSSIONS.

Drs. Bruening And Curtius To Visit London On June 5.

LONDON, April 8.

After consultations between the Foreign Office, London, and Brighton, Lossiemouth, Black Forest and Bavaria, where Messrs. Arthur Henderson, MacDonald, Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius are respectively having a holiday, the date for visit of Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius to England has been finally fixed from 5th June to 9th June. It is explained that the idea of this visit originated in conversations between Mr. Henderson and the German Ambassador in London, last March, when it was informally suggested that as the British Prime Minister had frequent conversations with the statesmen of other countries, the meeting between Mr. MacDonald and Dr. Bruening, who had never previously met, would be acceptable, affording an opportunity for discussing questions of mutual interest. The German Ministers would arrive in London on 5th June, spend Saturday and Sunday at the Chequers and hold a banquet at the German Embassy on Monday to the British Government and the Corps Diplomatique German Ministers would be returning to Berlin on 9th June.—Reuter.

"Delhi Resolution Of Far-Reaching Consequences."

:o:

MADRAS, April 8.

Mr. B. M. Yusuf Sait Faiz, Secretary, Madras Presidency Muslim Conference in a statement to the press says that the resolution passed at the All-Parties Muslim Conference held at Delhi is of a far-reaching consequence. Although it reiterated the resolutions of 1929 they have made the position more clear than ever. He adds: The real key to the situation lies in the majority community changing their heart and in taking a more liberal and generous attitude towards the minority community. If this is done, then all suspicion and mistrust will vanish and before long the two communities will stand united. The Delhi Conference has brought out one lesson, and that is, that the Muslims all over the country should reorganise themselves and stir themselves up into activity."

Concluding he says: "The situation is a serious one and it requires serious action on the part of Muslim leaders in the South to rouse themselves into political activity, and impress upon the Government and other communities, that they stand by the resolutions of the Delhi Conference and that any settlement brought about could not be accepted as satisfactory unless it was based on the fundamental principles involved in the Delhi resolution.—A.P.

Aligarh's National Muslim Party.

:o:

A correspondent wires from Aligarh under date April 9 as follows:—

A Nationalist Muslim Party has been formed here with Maulana Tufail Ahmed as President and Khwaja Mohomed Ishaq, Barrister, as Secretary, Messrs. Anwarul Huda, Nasir Ahmad, Anus Khan, Rahmatullah Khan, Advocates, Hafiz Alay Ali, Vakil and Hafiz Osman as members of the Committee.—A.P.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

:o:

"Govt. Enquiry 'Ultra Vires' And Illegal"

LAHORE, April 8.

After a heated debate the Municipality accepted Khalifa Shujauddin's resolution characterising the forthcoming Punjab Government's enquiry into municipal affairs as "ultra vires" and illegal. The mover said that this was the legal opinion obtained on the subject.

Mr. Kanshiram Vaid's resolution welcoming the enquiry was rejected.

Europeans and Muslims supported the first resolution while the Hindus and Sikhs supported the second resolution.

It will be remembered that following an allegation of mal-administration and corruption the Punjab Government appointed an enquiry committee consisting of Raja Sir Harikishen Kaul, Sir Zafarali Khan and Mr. B. H. Dobson, Joint Commissioner, Lahore, to investigate whether there existed mal-administration and corruption in the Lahore Municipality.—A.P.

CAUSE OF PEDVEDAPELLI RIOT.

MADRAS, April 8.

Detailed reports received by the Government from the District authorities confirm what was stated in the earliest report, that the primary cause of the riot at Pedvedapelli, Rajahmundry, was a prearranged attempt on the part of some Congressmen, despite the opposition of the temple authorities and the general body of worshippers, to place photographs of Mahatma Gandhi and other political leaders on the festival car carrying the image of the deity. As the exact facts of the case should be established by a regular criminal trial, it is understood that the Government do not contemplate appointing a committee to hold a parallel enquiry.—A. P.

Deputy Commissioner's Evidence In Rebellion Trial.

PYAPON, April 8.

At the rebellion trial to-day, it was deposed that many rebels surrendered voluntarily. They were unarmed when surrendering.

Mr. Barretto, Deputy Commissioner, cross-examined, said that he attached significance to the word Unthanu (Nationalist) because these Athins (Associations) were made use of by rebels. The accused Aung Hla was looked upon as King and his son Ba Sein as Crown Prince. Replying to a question whether the rebellion had any connection with the General Council of Burmese Associations, Mr. Barretto said that the Secretary of the Athins was concerned in the affair, but the witness was not in a position to answer the question definitely. He added that Saya San attended a secret meeting and distributed charms.—A. P.

No Justification For Lathi Charge And Firing.

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 8.

The non-official Committee consisting of Mr. Indayya, M.L.C., and other has issued a report regarding the Pedvedapelli riot. The Committee finds "no justification whatsoever for the lathi charges and firing on peaceful crowds."—A. P.

MAIL RUNNER ATTACKED.

MADARIPUR, April 8.

A daring mail robbery is reported to have been committed at Palong steamer station at about 8 p.m. yesterday. Information so far received is that a runner was waiting with the mail bags for the arrival of the steamer. There were several men at the station at the time owing to a heavy storm having passed over the place a few hours previously. About a dozen men armed with revolvers, guns and daggers attacked the runner, silenced him at the point of the revolver, broke open the chest and left with the mail bags. It is also reported that the men left behind a dagger which has been seized by the police.—A. P.

Rangoon—K. C. Kar, the Bengali who was arrested on Tuesday in the District Magistrate's Court when it is alleged, he was found to be in possession of a bullet, was produced before the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate and remanded to custody till the 10th April.—A. P.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING IN DHARANGADHRA.

Public In Full Sympathy.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHRANGADHRA, April 9.

On foreign cloth merchants disagreeing to postpone re-opening their shops strong picketing continues. Male and female volunteers are enrolling themselves in large numbers. Great public sympathy is evinced. The attitude of some merchants is greatly resented by the public. The Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal is firm in its determination to get the stock of foreign cloth sealed.

REVENUE COLLECTION IN KARNATAK.

Forfeiture Notices Served.

(From A Correspondent)

BYADGI, April 8.

Great sensation prevails in Hirekerur taluka as a result of repressive measures to collect revenue. T. R. Nesvi a graduate was arrested. 7 Kulkarnis and one Patil are suspended. 25 forfeiture notices were served on watandars including Mr. Patil V. V. a prominent leader and 45 attachment notices on others.

The District Deputy Collector is visiting village after village. People under grinding poverty are unable to pay revenue.

CONSPIRACY, DACOITY & MURDER CHARGES

:o:

One Acquitted, Two Convicted

Jummakhan Sarangkhan (35) and Abdul Rahimkhan Mahomedkhan (45) were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Patkar on Wednesday, at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. Mashook Hussein Munavarali alias Machwa (25) was acquitted. The three accused, who were committed to sessions by the Presidency Magistrate, 7th Court, on March 10, stood charged for Criminal Conspiracy (120B), dacoity (395), dacoity with murder (396) and causing hurt to a public servant (332) in what is known as the Chaktewadi murder case.

PROSECUTION CASE.

Sir Jamsed B. Kanga, the Advocate General with Mr. C. N. Coyajee appeared for the prosecution and Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore appeared for the defence.

The prosecution case was that on October 25, 1930, a gang of dacoits including four persons of the Chaktewadi gang, broke into a chawl in the same locality and robbed Sukharam Shrikrishna of a trunk, containing Rs. 1,400 and some ornaments, worth about Rs. 4,000, and decamped with it. The wife of Sukharam raised an alarm, hearing which some of the inmates of that chawl collected there. In their hot haste, one of the dacoits in running along a dark passage, stabbed a member of the gang, in the chest injuring him fatally, who soon after succumbed to the wound. Others escaped safely, but were stopped by a police constable, who was belaboured by them. Except the deceased the other nine accused were subsequently arrested and placed before the lower court of whom two turned approvers, four were discharged and three were committed to sessions. The second approver Wallimahomed alias Abbas Ummar, who was charged with the murder of the deceased, refused afterwards to disclose facts and was deemed as an hostile witness in the lower court as well as in the sessions. It is likely that he will be tried separately.

JUDGMENT.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty" on all the charges as regards the first accused and "Guilty" of conspiracy (120B), robbery (392), robbery with grievous hurt (397) and hurt to a public servant (332) of the I. P. C. as regards the second and the third accused.

His Lordship accepting the verdict of the jury acquitted the first accused and sentenced the second and the third accused to two years, five years, seven years and one year's rigorous imprisonment on four charges respectively, the sentences to run concurrently.

LEADERS' TASK OF MAINTAINING PEACE

JAWAHARLAL URGES PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Volunteers To Be Enrolled

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

As soon as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders returned to Allahabad they addressed themselves to the task of maintaining good-will between the two communities. Pandit Jawaharlal addressing a meeting said that communal riots benefitted neither community. Although he expected no trouble at Allahabad still the Pandit wished that some precautionary measures should be taken on behalf of the Congress. In order to allay panic and to create a sense of security in the minds of traders he proposed to enrol volunteers to be posted at certain localities and to appeal to the public not to entertain any fear of trouble and to suppress false rumours, and in the event of danger to protect shops.—A.P.

Another Tribute To Mr. Vidyarthy's Sacrifice.

The officers and staff of the National Union Insurance Company Limited, Cawnpore, in a meeting held on 3rd April, 1931, under the Chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Govind Pershad, a Director, unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting recording with admiration the sacrifice of late Sjt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, in the un-selfish cause of rescuing helpless Mahomedans from the clutches of infuriated mobs, and while sympathizing with his bereaved family, hopes that his sacrifice will go to cement the bonds of unity between the Hindus and the Mussalmans."

LATE GANESH SHANKAR VIDYARTHI

:o:

Mahatmaji's Moving Tribute

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The death of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi was one to be envied by us all. His blood is the cement that will ultimately bind the two communities. No pact will bind our hearts. But heroism such as Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi showed is bound in the end to melt the stoniest hearts, melt them into one. The poison has however gone so deep that the blood even of a man so great, so self-sacrificing and so utterly brave as Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi may to-day not be enough to wash us of it. Let this noble example stimulate us all to similar effort should the occasion arise again. I tender to the bereaved widow and her children not my condolences but my congratulations for having deserved Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. He is not dead. He lives to-day far more truly than when we saw him in the body and knew him not.

ONE-MAN DELEGATION TO R. T. C.

Mahatmaji Explains Congress Decision.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India:—

The appointment by the Working Committee of me as the sole delegate to any conference to which the Congress delegation is desired by the Government was made after over two hours' exhaustive discussion. The idea behind it was that what was to be presented was not several points of view but only the Congress view. The Congress view was set forth in the mandate. What was not in the mandate was to be covered either by a letter of instructions from the Working Committee or instructions received from time to time Either therefore the whole Working Committee should be appointed or only one member holding its power of attorney. The latter arrangement thus easily became the best, most efficacious and most economical in every sense of the word. For not only would money be saved but energy. What is more, Congress could not afford to keep away from the country without sufficient cause its best workers for any length of time. It is the implicit belief of Congressmen that in the end it will not be work at the Conference that will bring Swaraj; it can only be work in India that can do it. Not the ability of the delegation will tell at the Conference but the power behind it. It was further thought that the Congress delegation was not designed to enter into or examine details but to discuss and examine principles and their application. And whether at the end of the Conference it was to be peace or war, every available hand was needed in the country. We want all our men and women in the country to avoid war. For the best way to ensure peace is to push up the constructive programme and to implement the conditions of the provisional settlement. Moreover the leaders should know that the people directly affected by the settlement are not at all satisfied with the way in which the agents of the Government are carrying out its conditions. Constant vigilance on the spot is therefore necessary. From every point of view, therefore, the appointment of sole delegation was not only desirable but almost necessary.

But this appointment enhances my responsibility a thousandfold. My task, however, becomes light with the thought that I have but to carry out the instructions of my principals. For the rest I have to seek God's infallible guidance and 'be careful for nothing'. And then who knows that if and when the time comes, the way will be open for me to attend the Conference?

AKALIS TO TOUR INDIA ON FOOT.

For National Work.

The President of the Akali Dal, Bombay writes:—

"Mr. M. P. Sharaf, ex-Officer-in-Charge of Akali Dal (representing the Young Indian National Walking Society) is going on foot this (Friday) morning at 4 o'clock along with four more members of the Dal, round India.

He is unable to keep cash with himself as they are going on foot through India for the national work. Therefore citizens are requested to help them.

The following are the names of the four members mentioned above:—(1) Shanker Singh Ganesh Lal, (2) Shanker Lal Ram Lal, (3) Umrao Singh Shiv Singh, and (4) Sardar Autor Singh."

British Fleet To Visit German Ports.

LONDON, April 8.

The proposal of the British Government to send a British fleet of courtesy to visit German ports has been heartily welcomed by the German Government and naval authorities. No date has yet been fixed for the visit which will be the first since the war; but it is expected that the fleet will visit Kiel or Wilhelmshaven.—Reuter.

Forfeiture Notices Issued.

(From A Correspondent)

SIRSI, April 8.

The Collector is reported to have instructed his subordinates to continue attachments unmindful of the ryots' negotiations. I learn notices of forfeiture are being issued. Some workers of Siddapur have been served with a notice to quit the district. The Sirsi Mamlatdar's transfer has aroused much speculation.

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